



# ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES

The Integration Between English And Islamic Subjects

**Riris Nur Kholidah Rambe, S.Pd.I., M.Pd**  
**Dr. Salminawati, S.S, MA**





# INTEGRATED OF ISLAMIC VALUES IN ENGLISH LEARNING

Riris Nur Kholidah Rambe, S.Pd.I., M.Pd  
Dr. Salminawati, S.S, MA



CV. Widya Puspita  
Jln. Keadilan/ Cemara, Lorong II Barat No. 57 Sampali Medan  
CP: 081397477666 – 081361060465  
Email: [cv.widyapuspita@gmail.com](mailto:cv.widyapuspita@gmail.com)



## **INTEGRATED OF ISLAMIC VALUES IN ENGLISH LEARNING**

### **Oleh:**

Riris Nur Kholidah Rambe, S.Pd.I., M.Pd  
Dr. Salminawati, S.S, MA

### **Desain Sampul:**

Pusdikra Advertising

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Oda Kinata Banurea

### **Diterbitkan Oleh:**

CV. Widya Puspita  
Jln. Keadilan/ Cemara, Lorong II Barat No. 57 Sampali Medan  
CP: 081397477666 – 081361060465 - 081361699291  
Email: [cv.widyapuspita@gmail.com](mailto:cv.widyapuspita@gmail.com)

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# MODUL 1

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the text bellow carefully!

### ISLAM DAN IMAN

Islam consists of faith (Iman) and deeds(Amal). Everywhere in the Holy Qur'an you find these two mentioned together. This means that, in the eyes of Allah, faith without good deeds is useless. Similary, good deeds cannot be fruitful without in the right faith, because faith is away of thinking, and man's action will also actin the wrong way. Therefore, faith means right know ledge, right beliefs, and right thoughts.

There are two kinds of faith, imani mujmal (faith in the brief) and imani mufassal (faithindetail). This is because power, wealth, them righttly, they will be yours, if you misuse them, they will be taken from you and given to others.

Iman also means belief in the life hereafer, when every man will be shown the record of all he did in life and will betreated according to his deeds. If his goos deeds are greater than evil ones, he will enjoy peace and happiness. If not, then he will suffer torture. Iman also requires us to believe in angels who are the servants of Allah and carry out His comands faithfully.

Answer the following questions based on the above reading!

1. Why are faith and deed always mentioned together in the Holy koron?
2. Do man's action depend upon his thinking!
3. Name two kinds of faith and clarify!
4. What does iman also mean?
5. What will be happened to man if his good record are greater than his good record?



## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

According	: Menurut
Angel	: Malaikat
Consist of (v)	: Terdiri dari
Depend on / upon	: Tergantung kepada
Fruitful (adj)	: Bernanfaat
Man's actions	: Perbuatan / tindakan manusia
Similarly	: Sama halnya dengan, demikian pula
Suffer (v)	: Menderita
Torture (n)	: Siksaan (v) = menyiksa
Trust (n)	: Kepercayaan, amanah

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

### NOUNS AND ARTICLE

#### 1. Nouns

**Noun** (kata benda) adalah salah satu dari *parts of speech* dalam bahasa inggris. Parts of speech merupakan jenis-jenis kata dalam bahasa inggris. **Noun** adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menamai suatu objek seperti orang, benda, tempat, binatang, serta konsep/ide. **Noun** bisa berbentuk singular (tunggal) atau plural (jamak).

Example :

Orang/ Manusia ( People)



Benda (stone)



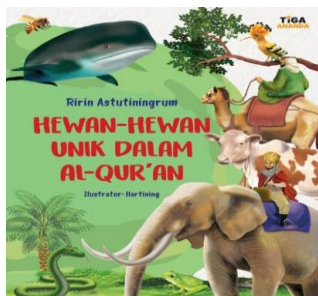
Tempat ( place= mosque)



konsep/ide (concept/ idea = the concept of painting)



Binatang (Animals)



Example:

I always read **a holy Qur'an** in my room.



#### 2. ARTICLE

A, an, the (articles) adalah kata yang digunakan untuk membatasi pengertian dari noun(kata benda). *Article* atau kata sandang, terbagi menjadi dua macam, yaitu: definite dan indefinite. Adapula zero article yang berarti tanpa kata sandang.



### Definite Articles

- **The** merupakan kata sandang yang digunakan pada *definite article*.
- *The* digunakan pada hal yang spesifik (telah jelas ataupun telah diterangkan sebelumnya) meliputi: *person* (orang), *thing* (benda), maupun *idea* (pemikiran).
- Kata ini digunakan sebelum countable noun (kata benda dapat dihitung) maupun uncountable noun (kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung).

### Contoh Kalimat Definite Article:

1	There's a girl in front of the bookstore. The girl wore boots. (Disana ada seorang anak di depan toko buku.)
2	<b>The</b> place that I just visited is cozy. (Tempat yang baru saya kunjungi sangat nyaman.)

### Indefinite Articles

- **A** atau **an** digunakan pada *indefinite articles*.
- Kata sandang ini digunakan pada hal yang tidak spesifik atau belum pernah diterangkan sebelumnya, meliputi: *person* (orang), *thing* (benda), maupun *idea*(pemikiran).
- Kata ini hanya digunakan sebelum *singular countable noun* (kata benda dapat dihitung tunggal).

### Contoh Kalimat Indefinite Article:

1	He goes to the swimming pool twice a week. (Dia pergi ke kolam renang dua kali seminggu.)
---	--

### Zero Article (Tanpa a, an, the)

- **Zero article** berarti tidak ada *article* (a, an, the) yang perlu untuk digunakan terhadap suatu *noun* (kata benda).
- Beberapa macam *noun* yang tidak atau dapat tidak menggunakan *article* (tanpa a, an, the) antara lain adalah nama-nama bahasa, olahraga, *academic subject*, dll.

### Contoh Kalimat Zero Article:

1	Can you speak Japanese? (Dapatkah kamu bicara bahasa Jepang?)
2	That children played <b>football</b> . (Anak-anak itu bermain bola.)



## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Abdullah :	Assalamualaikum wr..wb..
Usman :	Waalaikum salam wr..wb..
Abdullah :	“What time do you get up everyday? And what do you do?” [Jam berapa kamu bangun setiap hari? Dan apa saja yang kamu lakukan?]
Usman :	“I get up at 5 o’clock, take a pray Subuh, and read Al-qur’an”. [Saya bangun pada pukul 5 pagi, saya shalat Subuh dan membaca Al-Qur’an.]
Abdullah :	“Do you have a breakfast everymorning?” [Apakah kamu sarapan setiap pagi?]
Usman :	“Yes, I do because breakfast is as our energy to do our activities” [Iya karena sarapan itu sebagai energi kita untuk beraktivitas]
Abdullah :	“What do you do in your spare time?” [Apa yang kamu kerjakan di waktu senggangmu?]
Usman :	“I usually read Al-Quran and Islamic books” [Saya biasanya membaca Al-qur’an and buku islami.]
Abdullah :	“What is your favorite movie?” [Film apa favoritmu?]
Usman :	“My favorite movie is about Islam history” [Film favorit saya adalah tentang sejarah – sejarah Islam]
Abdullah :	Ooh... I see.. Oke see you next time....
Usman :	See you
Abdullah :	Assalamualaikum wr...wb...
Usman :	Waalaikum salam wr..wb...



# MODUL 2

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### THE MOVEMENTS OF MUSLIMS IN THAILAND

The majority of muslims in Thailand live in the southern provinces with originally belonged to the Sultanate of Pattani. Around 75% in the southern provinces are Muslims, and in the whole of Thailand, the member of Muslims is 4%. They face a problem similar to the *Moros* (The Philippines Muslims): the maintenance of their religion and culture, and the preservation of the region for their own community. The area is divided into several provinces, four of which contain a majority of (Malay) Muslims.

Two attitudes have collided in this part of the world. There is first the Thai government attitude which aims at the assimilation of the Muslims in the south with the Thai, and the Muslims attitude which wishes to preserve a special identity. In the view of government assimilation means the adjustment of the Muslims to the Thai way of life. Especially since 1932, the government has compelled the Muslims to learn and speak Thai, adopt Thai names, absorb Thai manners and customs, and even abandon their own traditional dress. With the compulsory Education Act, introduced in 1923, the government aimed at gradually transforming the Malays into a "Thai community". Muslim children have been discouraged from going to Islamic schools.

In general, the Malays have opposed the assimilation policy of the government. From 1909 on, revolts were common. Muslims demanded separation or a fully-fledged autonomy. The most serious opposition began in 1947 when Haji Sulong, a Muslim leader, and several others signed a petition demanding full autonomy, the recognition of Malay as an official language besides Thai, the use of Malay as a medium of instruction in elementary schools in the region, the enforcement of Muslim personal law, and the establishment of a Muslim board to direct Muslim affairs. The government dismissed the petition, and instead Haji

Sulong in 1948. One year later he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. He was released after serving three-and-half years in jail.

The government attempted to appease the Muslims by introducing (1948) Friday holidays, granting aid for the construction of Mosques, recognizing Muslim personal law. Introducing Malay as subject in primary schools, and as establishing a Muslim institute of secondary educational level. It also abandoned the teaching of Buddhist ethics in the region. A Muslim official was appointed to advise the government on Islamic affairs. However, this policy has never been consistently maintained and applied. Much depended on the successive cabinets as well as local government officials. In 1991, for example, the then prime Minister Sarit Tharanat made effort to be Muslim religious schools in line with government schools. He also introduced Thai characters for the writing of Malay, thereby cutting off the link between Malay and Arabic.

In general Muslims in the southern part of Thailand remained dissatisfied with the government policy and administration of their home area. The dissatisfaction worsened when now and then reports went around about the killings of Muslims. In 1954 *Haji Sulong*, his eldest son, and three of his followers, disappeared mysteriously. Muslim sources said that Thai police dragged them away from home and drowned them in *Songkla lake*. Eventually the Muslim resorted to radical methods by founding in 1960 the *National Liberation Front of Patani* which was divided into a political council and a military council. The political council is headed by *Tengku Jala Nasae*, son of the *Patani* Sultan who fled to *Kelantan* (Malaysia) in 1948, the Military Council by *Bapak Idris or Pak Yeh*, who had been with the Malayan army during World War II and who was a friend of *Haji Sulong*. The front aims at the establishment of an Islamic democratic state. Clashes have been reported with the Thai army and police and more than 40 NLFP members died between 1971-75.

The MNLF of the Philippines has been supported by the Islamic Conference, but the *Patani* Muslims have been less fortunate. They have not received any assistance. Many Malaysians on the Malay Peninsula have been in sympathy with their *Patani* brothers, and indeed hundreds of *Patani*s have found refuge in *Kelantan*.



Many have even reportedly been trained in this east coast state of Malaysia. But the problem Patani seems to have been regarded so far as an internal affair of Thailand.

Answer the Following Questions.

1. How many provinces are there in the southern Thailand where Muslims are majority?
2. Is their problem similar to the morros? What are they?
3. What do really the Muslims wish to do?
4. And does the government wish to do toward the Muslims?
5. What happened in 1909 on?
6. How was Haji Sulong? And what happened to him in 1948?
7. Are the Muslims satisfied with the government`s policy at that time?
8. What is the name of Muslims` movement founded in 1960?
9. What does the front aim at?
10. What does the MNLF stand for?

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Preservation (n)	= pemeliharaan, pengawetan (food)
Collided	= bertentangan, bertabrakan
Compelled	= memaksa
Absorb (v)	= menyerap
Abandon (v)	= meninggalkan
Aimed at	= menargetkan
Opposed	= menentang
Dismiss (v)	= membubarkan, memecat
Sentenced to	= dihukum untuk
Appease (v)	= menenangkan, meredakan,menentramkan
To worsen	= memperburuk (keadaan)
Less fortunate	= sedikit beruntung
Peninsula Malaya	= semenanjung Malaya/Malaysia

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



**Write Down a short story based on the picture!**

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## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

### PRONOUN

#### A. Pengertian Pronoun

Pronoun merupakan satu diantara 8 Part of Speech yang berfungsi sebagai kata ganti orang atau benda.

#### B. Jenis- Jenis Pronoun dan Contoh Dalam Kalimat

##### 1. Subjective pronoun

Subjective pronoun adalah kata ganti orang atau benda sebagai pelaku utama dari suatu perbuatan atau pekerjaan,yaitu:



Subjective Pronoun	Arti
I	Saya
You	Kamu
They	Mereka
We	Kami
He	Dia(laki- laki)
She	Dia (perempuan)
It	Dia (hewan atau benda )

Contoh dalam kalimat.

1. I go to school
2. You are a dentist
3. They are a student
4. We are a policeman
5. He is a painter
6. She is a nurse
7. It is a cup

## 2. Objective pronoun

Subjective Pronoun Objective pronoun

Subjective Pronoun	Objective pronoun
I	Me
You	You
They	Them
We	Us
He	His
She	Her

It	It
----	----

Contoh dalam kalimat

1. She gives me a beautiful rose
2. I sent you a message
3. The headmaster punishes them
4. Aldo ask us to buy a new car
5. Anita gives him a nice gift
6. Pedro kisses her in the class
7. Ardi washes it in the river

### 3. Reflexive pronoun

Subjective Pronoun Objective pronoun

Subjective Pronoun	Objective pronoun
I	My self
You	Your self
They	Themselves
We	Ourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself

Contoh dalam kalimat

1. I know, it will hurt my self
2. You can do it by yourself
3. They behave themselves as a hero
4. We need to safe ourselves
5. This surprise is made by himself
6. Anita does it in her house by herself

### 4. Possesive pronoun

Didalam possessive pronoun dibagi menjadi 2 yaitu:



### Possessive Adjective dan Possessive Pronoun

Subjective Pronoun	Objective pronoun	Possesive pronoun	
		Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs
We	Us	Our	Ours
He	His	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	it	-

Contoh dalam kalimat

#### A. Possesive Adjective

1. My book is expensive
2. Your bag is cheap
3. Our car is broken
4. Their house is very big
5. His car is very expensive
6. Her bike is lost
7. It tail is very long

#### B. Possesive Pronoun

1. The car is mine
2. The red book is yours
3. The yellow kites are theirs
4. Those bananas are his
5. The book on the table is hers

#### 5. Demonstrative Pronoun

Demonstrative pronoun di bagi menjadi 2 yaitu :

##### 1. Bentuk tunggal/singular

- This = ini (jaraknya dekat)
- That = itu (jaraknya jauh)

Contoh dalam kalimat

1. This is my pen
2. That is your bag

2. Demonstrative Adjectives bentuk jamak/plural

- These = ini
- Those = itu

Contoh dalam kalimat

1. These problems will ruin us.
2. Those books are very expensive.

6. Interrogative pronoun

Dalah kata ganti untuk menanyakan suatu hal.

Berikut kata- kata yang termasuk dalam interrogative pronoun yaitu:

- What : Apa
- Who : Siapa
- Why : mengapa
- Where : dimana
- When : kapan
- How : bagaimana

Contoh dalam kalimat

1. What are you doing ?
2. Who is your partner in his party ?
3. Why do you come late ?
4. Where do you live ?
5. When do you come here ?
6. How to draw a flower?

7. Relative pronoun

- Who : Yang (orang)
- Whom : Yang ( orang sebagai objek)
- Which : Yang (pilihan benda)
- That : Yang (hal )



Contoh dalam kalimat

1. I know the man who takes your bag in the class
2. The handsome boy whom you met last night was Jody
3. The gift box which is put on the table is taken by someone.
4. I didn't know that the game was over.

## Learning Activities 5 Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Ibrahim		Assalamualaikumwr..wb..
Musa		Waalaikum salam wr..wb..
Ibrahim	:	I'm bored, Musa. There's nothing to do.
	:	Aku bosan, Musa. Tidak ada yang bisa dilakukan
Musa	:	I'm sure there are plenty of things to do. Let's think of an activity.
	:	Aku yakin banyak sekali aktivitas yang bisa dilakukan. Mari kita pikirkan sebuah kegiatan.
Ibrahim	:	Well, would you like to go to the city?
	:	Baik, apa kamu suka pergi ke kota?
Musa	:	Sure, we can visit the Library.
	:	Tentu, kita bisa pergi ke Perpustakaan .
Ibrahim	:	Oh... oke lets go.
	:	Oh, oke mari kita pergi.

Musa	:	After going to library, we can go to mosque to take a pray Ashar.
	:	Sepulang dari perpustakaan, kita langsung pergi ke masjid untuk shalat asar.
Ibrahim	:	Ok.
	:	Ok. Kalau begitu.
Musa	:	Great.
Ibrahim	:	Bagus.
		Assalamualaikumwr..wb..
Musa		Waalaikum salam wr..wb..



# MODUL 3

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read carefully the next bellow!

### THE FIRST WORDS OF THE MESSAGE

The message of Islam was revealed to the propher in 610 AD, when he was engaged in one of his periods of retreat to the cave on Hira. One night, during the month of Ramadhan, an angel appread to him, “Read!, he said.” But the Prophet was unlettered and could neither read nor write. Three times the Prophet said be could not read and three times the angel insisted. It was as if someone was squeezing his heart. Then the angel taught him this verse:

*“Read in the name of thy Lord who created , created man out of clot of congealed blood. Read! And thy Lord is most Bountiful, He who taught (the use of the Pen, taught man that which he knew not. (The Holy Koran, Surah 96: Verse 1-5)”*

When he returned home he was assailed by many questions and emotions. But Khadijah ( the Prophet’s wife ) had little doubt that something very special was happening in their lives. One of her Christian relatives, the saintly priest Waraqah, explained to the Prophet that he had seen God’s messenger, the Angel Gabriel.

Khadijah reassured him that it was a sign that he had been chosen as a prophet. A short while later, he had another vision of the Angel Gabriel on the Hira. This frightened him, and he came hurrying home. Once again, Khadijah was a rock of comfort. It was dawn him: God had chosen him for a special purpose, as the Messenger.

Answer the following questions based on the above reading

1. What year the Prophet Muhammad (peace be Upon Him) revealed the first message?
2. What was the Angel Gabriel ask to Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) when herevealed the first message?
3. What are the first words of message? Say them in Arabic!
4. Who is one of Khadijah’s Christian relatives?

5. What did he explain about the Prophet?

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Assailed (v) passive	= diserang, diajukan
Dawn (v)	= membuktikan, menyingsing (fajar)
Engaged in	= terlibat dalam, melaksanakan
First revealed (v)	= pertama kali diwahyukan
Gabriel	= Malaikat Jibril (pembawa wahyu)
Insisted (v)	= mendesak
Little doubt	= sedikit ragu-ragu
Message (n)	= pesan
Messenger	= utusan, Rasul
Priest	= pendeta
Reassured (v)	= menenangkan hati, menentramkan hati
Rock of comfort	= penghibur
Squeeze (v)	= menekan
Unlettered (adj)	= tak bias membaca/buta huruf

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



**Write down a short story based on the picture!**

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## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

### ADJECTIVE

Adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menerangkan noun atau pronoun yang dapat berupa orang (person), tempat (place), binatang (animal), benda atau konsep abstrak.

#### Adjective Phrase dan Compound Adjective

*Adjective* mungkin berbentuk sederhana (dark, hot, young), atau berbentuk frasa (adjective phrase) hasil kombinasi antara *adjective* sebagai *head* dan modifier dan/atau determiner.

Contoh Adjective	Contoh Adjective Phrase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dark</li> <li>hot</li> <li>young</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>very dark chocolate (modifier + adjective)</li> <li>many young married couple (determiner + adjective)</li> </ul>

*Adjective* juga mungkin dapat bergabung dengan part of speech lain untuk membentuk kata baru yang disebut **compound adjective**.

Kombinasi	Contoh Compound Adjective
adjective + noun	high-speed cameras
adjective + Past Participle	well-known authors



adjective + Present Participle	good-looking men
noun + adjective	oil-free products

#### Adjective Position dan Order

*Adjective* mungkin menempati salah satu posisi:

- Attributive: diletakkan di depan *noun* (beautiful girls)
- Postpositive: dibelakang *noun* tanpa disela linking verb (someone special)
- Predicative: diletakkan setelah *noun* dengan disela *linking verb* (contoh kalimat: The lady is beautiful)

Jika ada lebih dari satu *adjective* di depan *noun*, kita perlu mengikuti **adjective order**, yakni urutan adjective berdasarkan kategori: opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose.

Contoh Adjective Order:

<p>He had two happy big brown pigeons. (Dia dulu memiliki dua ekor merpati besar yang ceria.)</p>	<p>Keterangan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• happy = opinion</li> <li>• big = size</li> <li>• brown = color</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Adjective Degree

*Adjective* dapat digunakan untuk membuat perbandingan. Kata ini dapat mengalami perubahan bentuk sesuai dengan jenis perbandingannya.

Deegree oF Comparison	Penjelasan dan Contoh
Positive Degree	<p>membandingkan kesetaraan</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <p>She is as good as you in math. (Dia sebaik kamu di pelajaran matematika.)</p>
Comparative Degree	<p>membandingkan dua hal</p> <p>Contoh:</p>

	<p>Today should be better than yesterday. (Hari ini harus lebih baik dari kemarin.) Soal Comparative Adjective</p>
Superlative Degree	<p>membandingkan tiga hal atau lebih Contoh: He was the best of all of us. (Dia dulu yang terbaik dari kita semua.) Soal Superlative Adjective</p>

### Adjective Clause dan Reduced Adjective Clause

**Adjective Clause** merupakan *dependent clause* yang berfungsi sebagai *adjective*, untuk menjelaskan *noun* atau *pronoun* di dalam *complex sentence*. Klausa ini mungkin direduksi (dipersingkat) — **reduced adjective clause** — dengan menghilangkan *relative pronoun* dan mengubah kata kerja yang digunakan menjadi participle.

Contoh Kalimat Adjective Clause	Contoh Kalimat Reduced Adjective Clause
<p>The student who always goes to school by bus is my friend. (Pelajar yang selalu pergi ke sekolah dengan bus itu adalah teman saya.)</p>	<p>The student always going to school by bus is my friend.</p>

### Macam-Macam Adjective

Macam Adjective	Penjelasan dan Contoh
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Stative dan Dynamic Adjective	<i>Stative adjective</i> mencirikan kondisi yang cenderung permanen (small, black, tall), sedangkan <i>dynamic adjective</i> berhubungan dengan tingkah laku (foolish, friendly, playful)
Inherent dan Non-inherent Adjective	<i>Inherent adjective</i> mencirikan secara langsung <i>noun</i> yang diterangkannya (someone special = <i>special</i> mencirikan <i>someone</i> secara langsung ~ someone who is special), sedangkan <i>non-inherent adjective</i> kebalikannya (my old friend = bukan “my friend who is old”, melainkan <i>old</i> mencirikan <i>friendship</i> yang telah berlangsung lama).

**Contoh – contoh kata Sifat (Adjective)**

No	Kata Sifat	Artinya
1	Abandoned	Terlantar
2	Accurate	Tepat
3	Acidic	Asam
4	Adorable	Menarik
5	Agreeable	Serasi
6	Alive	Hidup
7	Amazing	Menakjubkan
8	Ambiguous	Ambigu / Dwimakna
9	Amused	Lucu / Geli
10	Ancient	Kuno
11	Angry	Marah
12	Anxious	Gelisah
13	Ashamed	Malu
14	Awesome	Mengagumkan
15	Awful	Mengerikan
16	Beautiful	Cantik / Indah
17	Beneficial	Bermanfaat



18	Best	Terbaik
19	Better	Lebih Baik
20	Bewildered	Bingung
21	Big	Besar
22	Bitter	Pahit
23	Bizarre	Aneh
24	Black	Hitam
25	Blue	Biru
26	Boundless	Tanpa Batas
27	Brave	Berani
28	Breezy	Semilir
29	Brief	Singkat
30	Broad	Luas
31	Broken	Rusak
32	Brown	Cokelat
33	Calm	Tenang
34	Careful	Cermat
35	Cheap	Murah
36	Chubby	Tembem
37	Classy	Berkelas
38	Clean	Bersih
39	Clear	Jernih
40	Clever	Cerdas
41	Clumsy	Ceroboh
42	Cold	Dingin
43	Colossal	Kolosal
44	Comfortable	Nyaman
45	Common	Umum
46	Complete	Lengkap
47	Cool	Keren
48	Crazy	Gila

49	Creepy	Menyeramkan
50	Cruel	Kejam
51	Curly	Keriting
52	Curved	Lengkung
53	Cute	Imut
54	Damaged	Rusak
55	Damp	Basah
56	Dangerous	Berbahaya
57	Dark	Gelap
58	Dead	Mati
59	Deafening	Memekakkan Telinga
60	Deep	Dalam
61	Defeated	Kalah
62	Delicate	Halus
63	Delicious	Lezat
64	Delightful	Menyenangkan
65	Dependent	Tergantung
66	Descriptive	Deskriptif
67	Devilish	Jahat
68	Dirty	Kotor
69	Dramatic	Dramatis
70	Dry	Kering
71	Dusty	Berdebu
72	Dynamic	Dinamis
73	Eager	Asyik
74	Early	Awal
75	Easy	Mudah
76	Elegant	Elegan
77	Embarrassed	Malu
78	Energetic	Aktif
79	Enormous	Besar Sekali

80	Entertaining	Menghibur
81	Excellent	Unggul
82	Exclusive	Eksklusif
83	Exotic	Eksotis
84	Expensive	Mahal
85	Fabulous	Menakjubkan
86	Fair	Adil
87	Faithful	Setia
88	Familiar	Akrab
89	Famous	Terkenal
90	Fancy	Indah
91	Fantastic	Fantastis
92	Far	Jauh
93	Fast	Cepat
94	Fat	Lemak
95	Fearful	Takut
96	Fearless	Tak kenal takut
97	Fierce	Sengit
98	Filthy	Kotor
99	Flat	Datar
100	Fluffy	Halus
101	Forgetful	Pelupa
102	Fortunate	Beruntung
103	Fragile	Rapuh
104	Free	Bebas
105	Freezing	Membeku
106	Frequent	Sering
107	Fresh	Segar
108	Friendly	Ramah
109	General	Umum
110	Gentle	Lemah lembut



111	Gifted	Berbakat
112	Gigantic	Raksasa
113	Glamorous	Glamor
114	Good	Baik
115	Gorgeous	Cantik
116	Graceful	Anggun
117	Gray	Kelabu
118	Greasy	Berminyak
119	Great	Besar
120	Greedy	Serakah
121	Green	Hijau
122	Grumpy	Pemarah
123	Handsome	Tampan
124	Happy	Senang
125	Hard	Keras
126	Harsh	Keras
127	Heartbreaking	Menyayat Hati
128	Helpful	Bermanfaat
129	Helpless	Tak berdaya
130	Hideous	Mengerikan
131	High	Tinggi
132	Hilarious	Riang
133	Historical	Historis
134	Holistic	Menyeluruh
135	Hollow	Berongga
136	Hot	Panas
137	Huge	Besar
138	Icy	Dingin
139	Ignorant	Bebal
140	Ill	Sakit
141	Immense	Besar Sekali

142	Impartial	Imparsial
143	Impolite	Tidak Sopan
144	Important	Penting
145	Impossible	Tidak Mungkin
146	Inconclusive	Tidak Meyakinkan
147	Incredible	Luar Biasa
148	Insidious	Tersembunyi, Membahayakan
149	Interesting	Menarik
150	Itchy	Gatal
151	Jealous	Cemburu
152	Jolly	Riang
153	Juicy	Berair
154	Kind	Jenis
155	Known	Dikenal
156	Lame	Timpang
157	Large	Besar
158	Last	Terakhir
159	Late	Terlambat
160	Lazy	Malas
161	Legal	Legal / Berizin
162	Little	Sedikit
163	Lively	Lincih
164	Long	Panjang
165	Loose	Longgar
166	Loud	Keras
167	Lovely	Menyenangkan
168	Low	Rendah
169	Lucky	Beruntung
170	Luxurious	Mewah
171	Magical	Sakti / Gaib
172	Magnificent	Indah

173	Mammoth	Hebat
174	Marvelous	Menakjubkan
175	Massive	Besar-besaran
176	Melodic	Merdu
177	Melted	Cair
178	Messy	Kacau / Berantakan
179	Mindless	Tak Ada Artinya
180	Miniature	Miniatur
181	Modern	Modern
182	Mushy	Lembek
183	Mysterious	Misterius
184	Naive	Naif
185	Narrow	Sempit
186	Natural	Alamiah
187	Naughty	Nakal
188	Near	Dekat
189	Necessary	Perlu
190	Nervous	Gugup
191	Next	Selanjutnya
192	Nice	Bagus
193	Noisy	Berisik
194	Normal	Normal
195	Nutritious	Bergizi
196	Obedient	Taat
197	Obese	Gemuk
198	Obnoxious	Buruk
199	Odd	Aneh
200	Old	Tua
201	Old-Fashioned	Kuno
202	Orange	Oranye
203	Ordinary	Biasa



204	Organic	Organik
205	Outstanding	Terkemuka
206	Overrated	Berlebihan
207	Painful	Menyakitkan
208	Panicky	Panik
209	Peaceful	Tenang
210	Perfect	Sempurna
211	Petite	Kecil Mungil
212	Phobic	Fobia
213	Physical	Fisik
214	Plain	Polos
215	Pointless	Tak Berarti
216	Powerful	Berkuasa
217	Premium	Premium
218	Protective	Protektif
219	Proud	Bangga
220	Purple	Ungu
221	Quaint	Aneh
222	Quick	Cepat
223	Quiet	Diam
224	Quirky	Unik
225	Rainy	Berhujan
226	Rapid	Cepat
227	Rebel	Pemberontak
228	Red	Merah
229	Regular	Reguler
230	Relieved	Lega
231	Remarkable	Luar Biasa
232	Repulsive	Menjijikan
233	Rich	Kaya
234	Right	Kanan

235	Rotten	Busuk
236	Round	Bulat
237	Rural	Pedesaan
238	Safe	Aman
239	Salty	Asin
240	Satisfying	Memuaskan
241	Scary	Mengerikan
242	Selfish	Egois
243	Shallow	Dangkal
244	Shiny	Berkilau
245	Short	Pendek
246	Shy	Malu
247	Silly	Bodoh
248	Skillful	Mahir
249	Skinny	Kurus
250	Slow	Lambat
251	Small	Kecil
252	Smart	Pintar
253	Smooth	Halus
254	Solid	Padat
255	Sparkling	Berkilau
256	Square	Kotak
257	Steep	Curam
258	Sticky	Lengket
259	Straight	Lurus
260	Strong	Kuat
261	Sweet	Manis
262	Swift	Cepat
263	Tall	Tinggi
264	Tasteless	Hambar
265	Tender	Lembut

266	Tense	Tegang
267	Thin	Tipis
268	Thoughtless	Tak Dipikirkan
269	Threatening	Mengancam
270	Tiny	Mungil
271	Tough	Sulit
272	Typical	Khas
273	Unable	Tidak Mampu
274	Uneven	Tidak Rata
275	Uninterested	Tidak Tertarik
276	Unknown	Tidak Diketahui
277	Unusual	Tidak Biasa
278	Useless	Tidak Berguna
279	Vast	Luas
280	Victorious	Berjaya
281	Voiceless	Tak Bersuara
282	Volatile	Mudah Menguap
283	Warm	Hangat
284	Weak	Lemah
285	Wet	Basah
286	White	Putih
287	Whole	Menyeluruh
288	Wide	Lebar
289	Witty	Jenaka
290	Wooden	Berkayu
291	Worried	Cemas
292	Worthless	Tak Berguna
293	Wrong	Salah
294	Yellow	Kuning
295	Young	Muda
296	Yummy	Lezat

## PREPOSITION

Preposition adalah kata yang dikombinasikan dengan *noun* atau *pronoun*, membentuk *phrase* (frasa) yang menerangkan *verb*, *noun*, atau *adjective*. Kata ini merupakan satu dari delapan part of speech yang berfungsi menunjukkan hubungan antara object of preposition (berupa noun, pronoun, gerund, atau noun clause yang mengikuti *preposition*) dengan elemen kata lain di dalam suatu kalimat.

*At, in, on, above, dan below* antara lain merupakan contoh common preposition (kata depan yang sering digunakan dalam bahasa inggris).

### Prepositional Phrase

Kombinasi antara *preposition* dengan *object* (*noun, pronoun, gerund, atau noun clause*) membentuk prepositional phrase. Preposition-nya sendiri dapat hanya terdiri dari satu kata (simple — at, on, in), atau gabungan dengan part of speech lain (complex — along **with**, as well as, **by means of**).

Contoh Prepositional Phrase:

**under** the bridge

**at** school

**because of** you

### Macam dan Contoh Preposition

1. Berdasarkan fungsinya, ada beberapa macam *preposition*. Berikut diantaranya.  
preposition of time: untuk memberi petunjuk waktu (**at** night, **after** lunch, **during** the storm),
2. preposition of place and position: untuk memberi petunjuk tempat atau posisi (**among** his friends, **inside** my PC, **outside** the auditorium),
3. preposition of movement: untuk memberi petunjuk arah pergerakan (**towards** the post office, go **up** stairs, **out of** the hall).

### Preposition vs Conjunction

Ada beberapa yang mungkin membingungkan, mana yang subordinate conjunction dan mana yang kata depan karena kemiripan struktur dan/atau maknanya. Contohnya antara lain: *after, before, since, dan until* yang dapat digunakan baik sebagai subordinate conjunction maupun preposition.

**Preposition of time** adalah *preposition* yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan waktu. Waktu itu ditampilkan dalam gabungan preposition dengan kata benda yang mengikutinya (*object of preposition*) membentuk prepositional phrase.

### Contoh Preposition of Time

Beberapa *preposition of time* yang umum digunakan beserta makna dan contoh kalimat dapat dilihat pada tabel sebagai berikut.

Abjad	Contoh Preposition of Time	Makna	Contoh Prepositional Phrase
<b>A</b>	After	sesudah	<b>after</b> lunch
		jam	<b>at</b> 9 in the morning, <b>at</b> 09:00, <b>at</b> 9 o'clock
		hari, bagian hari	<b>at</b> midday, <b>at</b> noon, <b>at</b> night, <b>at</b> midnight
		hari libur dan raya	<b>at</b> lebaran, <b>at</b> new year, [ENG] <b>at</b> weekend
	At	<b>at</b> the end (pada saat semua berakhir)	
<b>B</b>	By	menjelang (pada/sebelum waktu)	<b>by</b> the end of this month
<b>D</b>	During	selama	<b>during</b> the trip
<b>F</b>	For	selama	<b>for</b> a week
		untuk jam (tertentu)	<b>for</b> 7 pm
	From	dimulai pada..	<b>from</b> morning to night
<b>I</b>	In	Waktu yang terentang lama: tahun, bulan, dan abad	<b>in</b> 1987



		at some time during, at the time of	<b>in</b> the morning
		dalam periode waktu mendatang	<b>in</b> 3 months
		durasi (dalam, selama...)	<b>in</b> two weeks
		[phrase]In (pada waktunya)	time
		[phrase]In ((pada) akhirnya)	the end
<b>O</b>	Of	sebelum	five minutes <b>of</b> nine o'clock
	off	to or at a particular distance away in time or space	several minutes <b>off</b>
	On	nama hari, tanggal, hari libur, & hari raya	<b>on</b> tuesday morning, <b>on</b> Juli 23, 1987, <b>on</b> lebaran day
		[phrase]on (tepat waktu; tidak telat)	time
	Over	selama (periode)	<b>over</b> holiday, <b>over</b> earth hour
<b>P</b>	Past	melebihi	45 <b>past</b> eight
<b>S</b>	since	sejak	<b>since</b> yesterday
<b>T</b>	Till	sampai, hingga	<b>till</b> wednesday morning
	To	kurang	5 <b>to</b> nine

U	Until	hingga; situasi yg berlangsung dan akan berakhir pada waktu tertentu di masa depan	<b>until</b> morning
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**Preposition of place and position** adalah preposition yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan tempat atau posisi. Tempat atau posisi itu ditampilkan dalam gabungan preposition dengan kata benda yang mengikutinya (*object of preposition*) membentuk prepositional phrase.

*Preposition of place and position* digunakan untuk menunjukkan posisi *object of preposition* terhadap kata benda lain yaitu *subject* atau *object of sentence*.

#### Contoh Preposition of Place and Position

Beberapa contoh *preposition of place and position* yang umum digunakan adalah sebagai berikut.

Abjad	Contoh Preposition of Place and Position	Makna	Contoh Prepositional Phrase
A	aboard	di atas, naik ke atas	<b>aboard</b> the roof
	about	di seputar, di dekat	<b>about</b> my home
	above	benda diam di atas benda lain	<b>above</b> us
		sebelumnya/diatasnya (tulisan)	see <b>above</b>
		di atas/lebih tinggi dari	<b>above/over</b> his fence
	above/over	tidak menyentuh; kontradiksi dengan <i>on</i>	<b>above/over</b> the floor

	against	menempel pada	<b>against</b> the wet floor
	along	di sepanjang	<b>along</b> the Surapati street
	alongside	di tepi	<b>alongside</b> Mahakam river
	amid(st)	di tengah	<b>amid(st)</b> of the dinning room
	among	[tempat]diantara: seragam, diantara tiga atau lebih	<b>among</b> his friends
		[tempat]diantara: satu dari, sebagian dari, termasuk	
	around/about	dekat, berada di daerah bersangkutan, di sekeliling, di sekitar	<b>around/about</b> this street
	At	terletak pada suatu ukuran/batasan yang tidak jelas	<b>at</b> Bandung Super Mall, <b>at</b> the top of the page
		dipakai dengan benda- benda yang sulit ditempati di atas/dalamnya	<b>at</b> the door
		tempat (umum) beraktivitas	<b>at</b> home, <b>at</b> work, <b>at</b> school
		titik tertentu	<b>at</b> the bus stop, <b>at</b> the airport
		tempat (posessive)	<b>at</b> Edi's house
		tempat (posisi)	<b>at</b> the bottom, <b>at</b> the top
	away from	jauh dari	<b>away from</b> home
<b>B</b>	behind	di belakang	<b>behind</b> the bookstore
	beside	pinggir, di samping	<b>beside</b> Andy
	below	di bawah	
	beneath	di bawah, lebih rendah daripada	<b>beneath</b> the highway

	between	diantara: berbeda dan terpisah, diantara dua; perbedaan diantara satu dengan lainnya	<b>between</b> Rian and his brother
	By	dekat; benda/hal lebih dekat ke benda lainnya	stand <b>by</b> her
I	In	bermakna “di dalam” (memiliki panjang x lebar x tinggi atau ruang tertutup)	<b>in</b> a box, <b>in</b> the class, <b>in</b> the sea
		a position surrounded by an area with and not beyond an open space	<b>in</b> the street, <b>in</b> the window, <b>in</b> the garden
	inside	(berada) di dalam	<b>inside</b> my PC
	in front of	[tempat]di depan	Tedi sits <b>in front of</b> me (Tedi duduk di depanku)
	in the middle	[tempat]di tengah	The table is put <b>in the middle</b> of the dinning room (Meja tersebut diletakkan di tengah ruang makan)
N	Near	dekat, di pinggir	<b>near</b> the market and bank
	next to	di sebelah	<b>next to</b> me
O	On	posisi sesuatu yang menyentuh permukaan	<b>on</b> the floor, <b>on</b> the ground, <b>on</b> the grass
		bermakna “di” (posisi)	<b>on</b> the right place, <b>on</b> the first floor, <b>on</b> the top
		Jalan	<b>on</b> Ciung Street
		di atas/puncak pada permukaan horizontal	<b>on</b> top of the page

		di pinggir	<b>on</b> the lake, <b>on</b> the border
	outside	punya penekanan batas (wadah, tembok, dll): (berada) di luar	<b>outside</b> the auditorium
		menutupi benda lain	<b>over</b> my bedroom's floor
	Over	[phrase]see over (lihat berikutnya)	
	over/above	lihat <i>above</i>	
<b>R</b>	round	Disekeliling	<b>round</b> the tent
<b>U</b>	under	letak, posisi yang memiliki arti lebih rendah (umum), di bawah	<b>under</b> the car
	underneath	letak benda yang berada pada posisi di bawah benda lain, di bawah	<b>underneath</b> the Tenses book

**Preposition of movement** adalah *preposition* yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan gerakan. Gerakan itu ditampilkan dalam gabungan preposition dengan noun yang mengikutinya (bertindak sebagai *object of prepositions*) membentuk prepositional phrase.

Kata ini digunakan untuk menunjukkan gerakan *subject* atau *object of sentence* (subjek atau objek dari kalimat) terhadap *object of preposition* (objek dari *preposition*).

#### Contoh Preposition of Movement

Beberapa contoh *preposition of movement* yang umum digunakan serta *contoh prepositional phrase*-nya adalah sebagai berikut.

Abjad	Contoh Prep. of Movement	Makna	Contoh Prepositional Phrase
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<b>A</b>	around/about	mengelilingi/sekitar	<b>around/about</b> the world
	away from	menjauh dari	<b>away from</b> me
	away to	melaju ke/menuju ke	<b>away to</b> fitness center
<b>B</b>	by/past	Melewati	<b>past</b> the train station
<b>D</b>	down	Menuruni	<b>down</b> the hills
<b>I</b>	inside	punya penekanan batas (wadah, tembok, dll)	come <b>inside</b>
	Into	(menuju) ke dalam, ke arah	<b>into</b> the gymnasium
<b>O</b>	Off	lepas/copot; kontradiksi dengan <i>onto</i>	take <b>off</b>
	Onto	(menuju) ke atas	<b>onto</b> the hill
	out of	keluar dari batas yang diijinkan	<b>out of</b> the hall
		keluar dari dalam	<b>out of</b> home
	Over	benda yang menyebrangi benda lain	<b>over</b> the sea
<b>P</b>	Past	lihat <i>by</i>	
<b>T</b>	To	ke, menuju, kepada	<b>to</b> Phuket
	toward(s)	Menuju	<b>towards</b> the bank
<b>U</b>	Up	naik ke	go <b>up</b> stairs

## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

<b>Abdillah :</b>	Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
<b>Umar:</b>	Waalaikum salam wr..wb..
<b>Abdillah :</b>	“If you are not busy on next Saturday night, I would like to invite you to come to my house” [Jika malam Minggu mendatang kamu tidak sibuk, saya ingin mengundang kamu untuk datang ke rumah saya.]
<b>Umar:</b>	“What for?” [Untuk apa?]
<b>Abdillah :</b>	“I will held a party. I hope you can be present” [Saya akan mengadakan sebuah pesta. Saya harap kamu bisa hadir.]
<b>Umar:</b>	“Sure I shall come. By the way, why do you held a party?” [Tentu saya akan datang. Ngomong-ngomong, mengapa kamu mengadakan pesta?]
<b>Abdillah :</b>	“Because I had passed in my exam. Instead of it, since long time i never invite my all friends gathering in my house” [Karena saya telah lulus ujian. Di samping itu, sejak dulu saya belum pernah mengundang semua teman-teman saya untuk berkumpul di rumah saya.]
<b>Umar:</b>	“What time will it start?” [Jam berapa pesta itu dimulai?]
<b>Abdillah :</b>	At eight o’clock. But you have to be there at seven o’clock. [Pukul 8. Tapi kamu harus berada di sana pukul tujuh.]
<b>Umar:</b>	“OK” [Baik.]
<b>Abdillah :</b>	Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
<b>Umar:</b>	Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 4

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

### Read Carefully The Text Bellow

#### SUCCESSORS OF THE PROPHET

By the time Mohammad died on the 8<sup>th</sup> june, 632, aproximately two thirds of Arabia had become Moslems. After his death temporal power passed of deputy *Abu Bakr* who was appointed caliph (deputy of messenger of god). After a brief reign of only two years, Abu Bakr was succeeded by Umar al-Khatab, the succession outwards Arabia into Syria, Iraq, Persia, Lower Egypt and part of the North of African Coast.

The phenomenal expansion islam under the Arab is truly remakable, for by the time of Umars death in 644 all these lands had been conquered, and less than a century after the death of Mohammad, the banner of islam extended from Spain to Central Asia.

Under Umars successors, Uthman, amamber of the Umayya tribe of Mecca, the Arab expansion continued northwards iraq into Armenia and the Caucasus, westwards to Cyprus and the north of African Coast, And eastwards to Afganistan, with raids even into Sind in India (at present Pakistan). Uthman was assassinated in 656 and replaced by Ali ibn Abu Thalib, Mohammad's son in law cousin. Thereafter followed a period of discountent within the conquered lands and what amounts almost to civil war.

Ali, however, was assassinated in january 661. On his death, the caliphate returned to the house of Umayya who removed their capital from Madina to Damascus. The Umayya Caliphate lasted from 661-750 AD. Their downfall was caused largely by their disregard for the principles of islam.

#### Answer The Following Question

1. When did the Propther die?
2. After his death, who was his successor?
3. What happened to Umar's reign?
4. Who was Umars successor?

5. What happened to Uthman in 656?
6. What happened to the beginning of Ali's reign?
7. How long did the Umayya Caliphate last
8. What was the main reason of the Umayya downfall?
9. What were the four Caliphs called?
10. What dynasty replaced the Umayya Caliphate?

**a) Find The Words In The Passage Which Can Be Replaced by The Following Words.**

1. Passed away
2. Provisional
3. Fantastic
4. Attacks
5. Nearly
6. Around
7. Satisfactory
8. Provided

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Successor	: pengganti
Approximately	: kira-kira/ sekitar
Temporal power	: kekuasaan sementara
Appointed (v)	: diangkat diunjuk
Banner	: panji-panji, spanduk
Truly remarkable	: sangat luar biasa
Extended (v)	: meluas
Raids (n)	: serangan
Assassinate (v)	: membunuh (berh. Dengan politik)
Assassin (n)	: pembunuh
Assassination (n)	: pembunuhan
Discontent (n)	: ketidak puasan
Lasted (v)	: bertahan

Downfall (n)	: kejatuhan, keruntuhan
Largely (adv)	: sebagian besar
Disregard (n)	: sikap acuh tak acuh, ketidak pedulian

## Learning Activities 3

### Writing



**Write down a short story based on the picture!**

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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### TYPE OF VERBS

##### A. Pengertian Verb

Secara bahasa verb berarti kata kerja. Dalam kamus Oxford, verb dikatakan sebagai '*It is used to show an action or state of being*'. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa verb merupakan kata yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan suatu tindakan atau



sebagai sebutan/ nama dari tindakan tersebut. Verb dapat berupa action atau tindakan itu secara langsung, namun ada juga verb berfungsi untuk menyatakan keadaan seperti verb To Be (is, am, are). Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikanlah contoh dalam tabel berikut ini.

Sentence	Verb	Meaning
Prof. Yusuf Ahmad teaches in Mesir (CAIRO)	<b>Teaches</b>	Prof. Yusuf Ahmad mengajar di Mesir (Cairo)
I am very happy today	<b>Am</b>	Saya sangat senang hari ini
Ummi Aminah is cooking in the kitchen now	<b>Cooking</b>	Ummi Aminah sedang memasak di dapur sekarang

Kalimat dalam tabel adalah contoh dari penggunaan Verb dalam kalimat sederhana.

## B. Jenis – jenis Verb

### 1. Finite Verb dan Non-Finite Verb

Finite Verb

Non-Finite Verb

Bentuk dari Finite Verb dan Non-Finite Verb adalah dasar dari pola kalimat Bahasa Inggris baik dalam bentuk writing atau speaking. Jadi, perbanyaklah latihan membuat kalimat dengan format tersebut.

### 2. Transitive Verb dan Intransitive Verb

Beberapa verb memiliki bentuk *transitive* dan *intransitive* yang mirip. Perhatikanlah kemiripan makna dalam kalimat yang terdapat di tabel berikut ini.

Transitive verb	Intransitive verb
Abu Tholib raised <b>his head (Object)</b> (Abu Tholib menaikkan (menghadap keatas) kepalanya)	The sun rises in the east (Matahari naik (terbit) dari timur)
I am laying the book on the desk (Saya sedang membaringkan (meletakkan) buku di atas meja)	He is lying on his bed (Dia sedang berbaring di atas tempat tidurnya)

Transitive : Kata kerja yang memerlukan object.

Intransitive : Kata kerja yang tidak memerlukan object.

### 3. Regular Verb dan Irregular Verb

Regular Verb : Kata kerja yang beraturan.

Ex : Study – Studied – Studied

Irregular Verb : Kata kerja yang tidak beraturan

Ex : Go – went – gone

#### 4. Linking Verb

Linking verb adalah verb atau kata kerja yang berfungsi menghubungkan subject dengan subject complement. Yang mana subject complement terletak setelah linking verb. Kelompok kata yang hanya terdiri dari subject dan linking verb tidak dapat disebut kalimat. Linking verb termasuk bagian dari Intransitive verb yang juga disebut *intransitive verb of incomplete predication* (intransitive verb dengan predikat yang tidak lengkap).

#### Linking Verb Explanations

Ada beberapa kata yang termasuk dalam Linking verb, seperti *is, am, are, was, were, be, become, seem, been, look, Smell, turn, prove, feel, sound, remain, taste, keep, stay, appear*.

Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikanlah contoh dalam tabel berikut ini.

Sentence	Linking verb	Meaning
He is ill	Is	Dia sakit
Aminah became a nurse	Became	Aminah menjadi seorang perawat
That boy is kindly	Is	Anak itu baik

Analysis the text based on the type of verb!

#### My Family

My family is the best family that I **have** ever **known**. I am feeling so grateful to have such a nice and lovely family. **My family consists 5 people**. It is a small family. There are my father, my mother, my younger sister, my little brother, and me in my family.

My family is a lovely family. My father's name is Wahyu. He is about 46 years old. He is a calm and kind father that I have ever had. He likes to play with his children and always helps his children when we need his help. My mother **is** the best one. Her name is Wati. He is about 44 years old. **She is an independent woman**

and is also a loving mother. Moreover, she is a humorous person. The food that she cooks is the best and is really delicious. Then, I have one younger sister and one little brother. My sister's name is Septi. She is about 17 years old. She is about 3 years old younger than me.

She just enrolled in a university. She is my lovely sister because I like to share my thoughts to her and also do our hobbies together, such as watching movies and trying new recipes. While my little brother's name is Azka. He is only 5 years old. He is very cute and sweet. He is the one that **makes** me forget the feeling of tired I feel after having such an exhausted day at school. He likes to open my laptop and play English dictionary. He is very cute.

<b>Known</b>	: Irregular Verb
<b>My family consists 5 people</b>	: Transitive Verb
<b>She is an independent woman</b>	: Intransitive Verb
<b>Is</b>	: Lingking Verb
<b>Makes</b>	: Finitive

## Learning Activities 5 Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

<b>Mother :</b>	Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
<b>Maryam :</b>	Waalaikum salam wr..wb..
<b>Mother :</b>	"What time do you go to school, Maryam?" [Jam berapa kamu berangkat ke sekolah Maryam ?]
<b>Maryam :</b>	"I go at 7 a.m" [Saya berangkat pukul 7 pagi.]
<b>Mother :</b>	"How do you get to school Maryam?" [Bagaimana kamu ke sekolah?]
<b>Maryam :</b>	"I get to school by bus mom" [Saya ke sekolah menggunakan bis ma.]
<b>Mother :</b>	"What grade are you in?" [Kelas berapa kamu?]
<b>Maryam :</b>	"The 6th grade" [Kelas 6.]
<b>Mother :</b>	"Do you have fun at schoo, Maryam?" [Apakah kamu senang di sekolah?]
<b>Maryam :</b>	"Yes, I do mom" [Ya ma.]
<b>Mother :</b>	" ok thank you Maryam...Assalamualaikum wr..wb..
<b>Maryam :</b>	" Welcome mom..Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 5

## Kegiatan Belajar 1 Reading

Read The Following Passage And Then Translate Into Indonesian!

### SHOLAT (PRAYER)

**Sholat** is an arabic or Quranic term which means to worship to God (Allah) in Islam. It's different with other religion prayers.

Before doing sholat, a muslim should take wudlu, he or she washes his or her certain parts of body such as face, hands, feet, etc. Then we can do sholat.

There are two kinds of sholat, they are obligatory and sunnah prayers. Obligatory prayer means we must do them otherwise we will get sin. Sunnah means it can be done or not, but preferably, we can do it to get additional reward from Allah.

Islam stands on five obligatory prayers. They are; Isya', Shubuh, Luhur(Dzuhur), Ashar, and Magrib. The all prayers can be abbreviated with "Islam". That's amazing. So, if we leave even one prayer of the five, we are not called "Muslim", it means one who does the five obligatory prayers like the abbreviation mentioned above.

Answer The Following Question!

1. What is prayer?
2. Why we must do it?
3. what is a threat for people who do not pray?
4. What should we do before pray?
5. how many kind of pray do you know?

## Kegiatan Belajar 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Worship	: Menyembah
Different	: berbeda
Religion	: agama
Prayer	: Shalat
Washes	: membasuh
Obligatory	: wajib
Additional	: Tambahan ( Bonus)
Mentioned	: Disebutkan

## Kegiatan Belajar 3 Writing



**Write down a short story based on the picture!**

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## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

### ADVERB AND THEIR FORMATIONS

#### 1. Pengertian Adverb

Adverb adalah kata yang berfungsi untuk mendeskripsikan verb (kata kerja), adjective (kata sifat), atau *adverb* lain. Kata keterangan bahasa Inggris ini merupakan satu dari delapan part of speech.

Contoh Fungsi Adverb:

<b>mendeskripsikan verb</b>	<b>I completely agree with you.</b> (Saya sepenuhnya setuju denganmu.)
<b>mendeskripsikan adjective</b>	The room was good enough for me. (Ruangan tersebut cukup baik untuk saya.)
<b>mendeskripsikan adverb lain</b>	She speaks really fast. (Dia berbicara dengan sangat cepat.)

Adapula *adverbial* yang berarti *adverb* atau konstruksi lain (adverbial phrase atau adverbial clause) yang berperan sebagai *adverb*.

Contoh Adverb dan Adverbial:

<b>adverb</b>	<b>The waiter smiles politely.</b> (Pelayan tersebut tersenyum dengan sopan.)
<b>adverbial phrase</b>	The waiter smiles in a friendly way. (Pelayan tersebut tersenyum dengan ramah.)
<b>adverbial clause</b>	The waiter smiled when I entered the restaurant. (Pelayan tersenyum ketika saya masuk restoran.)

Macam-Macam Adverb/Adverbial

Macam Adverb	Fungsi dan Contoh Adverb
<b>Adverb of Time (waktu)</b>	<i>Adverb</i> untuk menyatakan waktu terjadinya suatu kegiatan/peristiwa. Contoh: • now, today, yesterday

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please call me later, I'm studying now. (Tolong hubungi saya nanti, saya sedang belajar sekarang.)</li> </ul>
<b>Adverb of Manner (cara)</b>	<b>of</b>	<p><i>Adverb</i> untuk menyatakan cara suatu kegiatan dilakukan atau peristiwa terjadi.</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>automatically, beautifully, fast</li> <li>My computer shuts down automatically. (Komputer saya mati secara otomatis.)</li> </ul> <p>soal adverb of manner</p>
<b>Adverb Degree (derajat)</b>	<b>of</b>	<p><i>Adverb</i> untuk menyatakan sampai seberapa jauh (tingkatan atau derajat) suatu kegiatan/peristiwa.</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>absolutely, barely, really</li> <li>Anita really enjoys cooking. (Anita benar-benar senang memasak.)</li> </ul>
<b>Adverb Modality (harapan)</b>	<b>of</b>	<p><i>Adverb</i> untuk menyatakan tingkat keyakinan/harapan.</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>likely, maybe, probably</li> <li>Maybe he will come later. (Mungkin dia akan datang nanti.)</li> </ul>
<b>Adverb Frequency (frekuensi)</b>	<b>of</b>	<p><i>Adverb</i> untuk menyatakan seberapa sering suatu kegiatan atau peristiwa dilakukan atau terjadi.</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>always, often, rarely</li> <li>They often wear flat shoes. (Mereka sering menggunakan sepatu datar.)</li> </ul> <p>soal adverb of frequency</p>
<b>Adverb of Place &amp; Direction (tempat &amp; arah)</b>	<b>&amp;</b>	<p><i>Adverb</i> untuk menyatakan tempat dan arah terjadinya suatu kegiatan/peristiwa.</p> <p>Contoh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>here, somewhere</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is watching the football match there. (Dia sedang menonton pertandingan sepakbola disana.)</li> </ul>
<b>Adverbial of Purpose (tujuan)</b>	<i>Adverb</i> untuk menjawab pertanyaan “why”. Contoh: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a reason, to fix my broken chair</li> <li>• He came to fix my broken chair. (Dia datang untuk memperbaiki kursi saya yang rusak.)</li> </ul>
<b>Focusing Adverb</b>	<i>Adverb</i> untuk menunjukkan bahwa apa yang dibicarakan terbatas pada bagian yang difokuskan. Contoh: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• also, just, only</li> <li>• Only you applied for the position. (Hanya kamu yang melamar posisi tersebut.)</li> </ul>

**Adverb Placement:** *adverb* mungkin dapat ditempatkan di awal (Maybe I call her tonight), tengah (They’ve recently went home), atau akhir kalimat (He always drives fast) tergantung macam *adverb*-nya. Jika ada lebih dari satu kata keterangan di dalam suatu kalimat, kita perlu mengikuti aturan **adverb order**: manner – place – frequency – time – purpose.

Contoh Kalimat Adverbial Order:

<b>He studied hard at school last year to get good grades. (Dia belajar keras di sekolah tahun kemarin untuk mendapatkan peringkat yang bagus.)</b>	<b>Keterangan:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hard = adverb of manner</li> <li>• at school = adverbial of place</li> <li>• last year = adverbial of time</li> <li>• to get good grades = adverbial of purpose</li> </ul>
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Adverb Degrees

*Adverb* dapat digunakan untuk membuat perbandingan. Kata ini dapat mengalami perubahan bentuk sesuai dengan jenis perbandingannya.

Degree of Comparison	Penjelasan dan Contoh
<b>Positive Degree</b>	membandingkan kesetaraan Contoh: She walks as slowly as a turtle. (Dia berjalan selambat kura-kura.)
<b>Comparative Degree</b>	membandingkan dua hal Contoh: She walks more slowly than a turtle. (Dia berjalan lebih lambat dari kura-kura.) Soal Comparative Adverb
<b>Superlative Degree</b>	membandingkan tiga hal atau lebih Contoh: She runs the most slowly in my class. (Dia berlari paling lambat di kelas saya.) Soal Superlative Adverb

#### Adverbial Phrase

Adverbial phrase merupakan kelompok kata yang terdiri dari adverb dengan qualifier(very, so, enough, etc) atau kelompok kata seperti: prepositional phrase atau infinitive phrase yang berfungsi seperti *adverb*.

Adverbial Phrase	Contoh
<b>Adverb + Qualifier</b>	very fast, so quickly
<b>Prepositional Phrase</b>	before lunch, during the war
<b>Infinitive Phrase</b>	to pass the exam, to gain weight

#### Adverbial Clause dan Reduced Adverbial Clause

**Adverbial clause** merupakan *dependent clause* yang berfungsi sebagai kata keterangan dan memberikan informasi tentang *verb*, *adjective*, atau kata keterangan lain pada independent clause di dalam suatu complex sentence. Klausa

ini mungkin dapat dipersingkat (**reduced adverbial clause**) jika di dalam *complex sentence* hanya terdapat satu macam *subject*.

Contoh Kalimat Adverbial Clause	Contoh Kalimat Reduced Adverbial Clause
Because he didn't feel well, he went to bed early. (Karena tidak merasa sehat, dia pergi tidur lebih awal.)	Not feeling well, he went to bed early.

## Learning Activities 5 Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

- Aisah : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..  
 Ainun : Waalaikum salam wr..wb...  
 Aisah : Ainun, do you have cat at home?  
 Ainun : Last time I had, but now no. My mother doesn't like cat. How about you?  
 Aisah : I have one male cat. The hair is yellow and white. I like him very much. I often play with him.  
 Ainun : Do you make a special house for him?  
 Aisah : No, I don't make it for him.  
 Ainun : Where does he sleep?  
 Aisah : More often outside the house. But, if it rains, in the living room.  
 Ainun : What do you usually feed him?  
 Aisah : He likes salted fish. Sometimes I buy special cat food for him.  
 Ainun : Actually I want to have a cat again, but my mother doesn't allow/prohibit me.  
 Aisah : Temporary don't have it first. Maybe later, if she has changed her mind.  
 Ainun : Thank you for your advice.  
 Aisah : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..

Ainun : Waalaikum salam wr..wb...

# MODUL 6

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the text bellow carefully!

### QUR'AN AND HADITH

Illustrated Text of the Qur'an this beautifully decorated page comes from a Qur'an of the late 8th century of early 9th century. Muslims believe that the Qur'an is an infallible transcription of God's message to Muhammad. As the messenger of God and seal of the Prophet Muhammad was charged with the responsibility of relaying this message to all believers. Divided into 114 suras or chapter, the Qur'an is meant to be recited or chanted as part of Islamic worship.

The Qur'an (or Qur'an ), the holy book of Islami, was revealed to the Arabian propeth Muhammad trough the intervention of angel Gabriel, during the 7th century. It heralded not only a new religious civilization but a sophisticated literary culture as well. The Qur'an is considered by Muslims to be the direct word of point of view. The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. Muslim believe that this sacred scripture, which is also called the Qur'an , is the infallible word of Allah, or God, as it was revealed to the propeth Muhammad in the 7th century, in 144 chapters, called suras, the Qur'an examines a number of topics, including the relationship between God and humans, propeths and messenger, human responsibility and judgment, and the life of Muhammad. The Qur'an is central to Muslim religious life, and portions of it are recited on many occasions. The opening chapter, translated here as The Exordium, is recited during each of the five daily prescribed prayers.

The Qur'anic chapters, or suras, are organized not in chronological order of revelation but in order of length, from the longest to the shortest, except for the opening sura. The chapters can be devided into Meccan or Medinan according to the city (Mecca or Medina) in which they were revealed. The Meccan chapters, shorter and punchier, are more often exhortation and calls to religion with



appropriate reminders, for example, about the Day of Judgment. The Medinan chapters, on the other hand, tend to be devoted more to legal and ritual matters and are often directed to the conduct of affairs within the Muslim community. The Qur'an was revealed in rhymed prose. Its power emanates not only from the incantatory rhythms of its language but also from its vivid imagery. Chapters such as the one relating the story of the biblical Joseph are memorable as well for the symmetry and beauty of the tales they tell. Joseph becomes an ideal of male beauty in Islam, and his fateful encounter with Pharaoh's wife was later transformed into a mystical allegory.

Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the direct word of God as it was revealed to the prophet Muhammad in the 7th century. Also known as the Qur'an, this book is the sacred scripture of Islam. Divided into 114 chapters called suras, the Qur'an sets forth the basic requirements of Muslim life, including spiritual, social, and legal codes of conduct. This sura calls on both humans and jinn (spirits created from fire) to acknowledge the power of God. The life of the Prophet Muhammad also generated its own literary sources, primary among which is the hadith. The hadiths were a collection of the Prophet's sayings and actions, transmitted through a chain of authorities said to go back to Muhammad himself. The two most famous collections of hadiths are those of al-Bukhari and Muslim in the 9th century. These works provide a wealth of information covering all aspects of a Muslim's life, from prayer to personal, social, and business conduct.

Here are some words from the text. Read the text again and then choose the best meaning for each one. The paragraph number is given in the brackets.

Word	Guessing Meaning	Synonym
1. Illustrated	.....	a. Discussed b. Debated c. Shown
2. Believe	.....	a. Consider b. False c. Lie
3. Transcription	.....	d. Record e. Spoken

		f. Oral
4. Authorities	.....	a. Establiment b. Ruin c. Demage
5. Prayer	.....	a. Effect b. Entreaty c. Result
6. Directed	.....	a. Prolonged b. Focused c. Disposed
7. Revelation	.....	a. Enclose b. Suprise c. Surround
8. Considered	.....	a. Casual b. Careless c. Careful
9. Angel	.....	a. Gods b. Seraph c. Devil
10. Perfect	.....	a. Ideal b. Incorrect c. Wrong

**Answer these question properly**

1. What does Muslims believe as infalible transcription of God's message to Muhammad?

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2. What are the topics of Qur'an?

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3. How are the Qur'anic suras organized?

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4. How is the life of the Propeth Muhammad generated in literary sources?

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5. What is the hadith?

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### **Finding References**

*Write the references of the following pronouns*

1. "It" in second paragraph in line 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
2. "It" second paragraph in line 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
3. "They" in third paragraph in line 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
4. "Its" in the paragraph line 11 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
5. "It" in fourth line 2 referto \_\_\_\_\_

## **Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary**

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Illustrated	: Menggambarkan
Infallible	: sempurna
Revealed	: Mengungkapkan
Exordium	: kata pengantar
Sacred	: suci
Provide	: menyediakan
Transmitted	: ditularkan
Requirements	: persyaratan
Symmetry	: simetri
Meccan	: Mekkah

## Learning Activities 3

### Writing



**Write down a short story based on the picture!**

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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### FIVE BASIC TENSES

##### 1. Simple Present Tense

Fungsi:

- Untuk menyatakan suatu kebiasaan (habitual action) atau kegiatan yang terjadi berulang - ulang dan terus - menerus.

Contoh :

- I go to grandmother's home on Sundays
  - We celebrate our independence day once in a year.
- Untuk menyatakan kebenaran umum (general truth).

Contoh:

- The earth revolves round the sun.
- The pineapple never grows up on a tree.

Kalimat Nominal

Rumus:

(+) Subject + is/am/are + C.

(-) Subject + is/am/are + not + C.

(?) is/am/are + Subject + C?

Kalimat Verbal

Rumus:

(+) Subject + V1 s/es + C.

(-) Subject + do/does + not + V1 + C.

(?) Do/does + Subject + V1 + C?

Contoh:

a. Kalimat Nominal

It is a motorcycle.

(+) It is a motorcycle.

(- ) It is not a motorcycle.

(? ) Is it a motorcycle?

I am a student.

(+) I am a student.

(- ) I am not a student.

(? ) Am I a student?

You are at home every night.

(+) You are at home every night.

(- ) You are not at home every night.

(? ) Are you at home every night?

b. Kalimat Verbal

1. My Father reads a newspaper every morning.

(+) My father reads a newspaper every morning.

(- ) My father does not read a newspaper every morning.

(? ) Does my mather read a newspaper every morning?

2. He studies English twice a week.

(+) He studies English twice a week.

(- ) He does not study English twice a week.

(? ) Does he study English twice a week?

3. My mother cooks some vegetables everyday.

(+) My mother cooks some vegetables everyday.

(- ) My mother does not cook some vegetables everyday.

(? ) Does my mother cook some vegetables everyday?

## **2. Simple past Tense**

Fungsi:

Untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang terjadi pada waktu tertentu di masa lampau.

Contoh:

- I met my teacher yesterday.
- My mother bought a new carpet last Sunday.
- Brodin closed the window five minutes ago.
- The students presented their project work this morning.

Kalimat Nominal

Rumus:

(+) Subject + was/were + C.

(- ) Subject + was/were + not + C.

(?) Was/were + Subject + C?

Kalimat Verbal

Rumus:

(+) Subject + V2 + C.

(- ) Subject + did + not + V1 + C.

(?) Did + subject + V1 + C?

Contoh:

a. Kalimat Nominal

1. I was in Surabaya last month.

(+) I was in Surabaya last month.

(- ) I was not in Surabaya last month.

(? ) Was I in Surabaya last month?

2. You were angry last time.

- (+) You were angry last time.
- (- ) You were not angry last time.
- (? ) Were you angry last time?

3. She was sad yesterday.

- (+) She was sad yesterday.
- (- ) She was not sad yesterday.
- (? ) Was she sad yesterday?

#### b. Kalimat Verbal

1. I wrote the letter for you yesterday.

- (+) I wrote the letter for you yesterday.
- (- ) I did not write the letter for you yesterday.
- (? ) Did I write the letter for you yesterday?

2. He replied the message a few minutes ago.

- (+) He replied the message a few minutes ago.
- (- ) He did not reply the message a few minutes ago.
- (? ) Did he reply the message a few minutes ago?

3. They came to my house last week.

- (+) They came to my house last week.
- (- ) They did not come to my house last week.
- (? ) Did they come to my house last week?

### 3. Simple Future Tense

Fungsi:

Untuk menggambarkan suatu peristiwa yang akan terjadi.

Contoh:

- Bobby will come here tomorrow.
- I shall call my parents when I get home.

Untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang terjadi di masa mendatang yang bukan merupakan

keinginan atau kehendak.

Contoh:

Tomy will be fourteen years old next year.

We shall die one day.



### Kalimat Nominal

#### Rumus:

##### Will/Shall

- (+) Subject + Will/Shall + Be + C.
- (-) Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Be + C.
- (?) Will/Shall + Subject + Be + C?

##### Be going to

- (+) Subject + is/am/are + Going to + Be + C.
- (-) Subject + is/am/are + Not + Going to + Be + C.
- (?) is/am/are + Subject + Going to + Be + C?

### Kalimat Verbal

##### Will/Shall

- (+) Subject + Will/Shall + V1 + Object + C.
- (-) Subject + Will/Shall + Not + V1 + Object + C.
- (?) Will/Shall + Subject + V1 + Object + C?

##### Be going to

- (+) Subject + is/am/are + Going to + V1 + Object + C.
- (-) Subject + is/am/are + Not + Going to + V1 + Object + C.
- (?) is/am/are + Subject + Going to + V1 + Object + C?

#### Contoh:

##### a. Kalimat Nominal

1. I will be at the meeting tonight.
  - (+) I will be at the meeting tonight.
  - (-) I will not be at the meeting tonight.
  - (?) Will I be at the meeting tonight?
2. They are going to be at the party tonight.
  - (+) They are going to be at the party tonight.
  - (-) They are not going to be at the party tonight.
  - (?) Are they going to be at the party tonight?
3. I will be in railway station tomorrow.
  - (+) I will be in railway station tomorrow.
  - (-) I will not be in railway station tomorrow.

(? ) Will I be in railway station tomorrow?

b. Kalimat Verbal

1. Angga will finish his homework tomorrow.

(+) Angga will finish his homework tomorrow.

(- ) Angga will not finish his homework tomorrow.

(? ) Will Angga finish his homework tomorrow?

2. Mujib is going to visit his grandmother tomorrow.

(+) Mujib is going to visit his grandmother tomorrow.

(- ) Mujib is not going to visit his grandmother tomorrow.

(? ) Is Mujib going to visit his grandmother tomorrow?

3. He is going to play football this afternoon.

(+) He is going to play football this afternoon.

(- ) He is not going to play football this afternoon.

(? ) Is he going to play football this afternoon?

#### **4. Present Continuous Tense**

Fungsi:

Untuk menyatakan suatu kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung pada waktu diucapkan.

Contoh:

- They are still playing at the moment.
- She is reading a novel now.

Untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung tetapi belum tentu sedang berlangsung ketika pernyataan diucapkan.

Contoh:

- I am learning English this year.
- Mr. Brown is teaching English.

Rumus:

(+) Subject + is/am/are + V1 ing + C.

(- ) Subject + is/am/are + not + V1 ing + C.

(? ) is/am/are + Subject + V1 ing + C?

Contoh:

1. We are singing now.

(+) We are singing now.

(-) We are not singing now.

(?) Are we singing now?

2. She is blowing the candle.

(+) She is blowing the candle.

(-) She is not blowing the candle.

(?) Is she blowing the candle?

3. They are playing traditional games.

(+) They are playing traditional games.

(-) They are not playing traditional games.

(?) Are they playing traditional games?

### **5. Present Perfect Tense**

Untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan yang terjadi pada waktu lampau dan waktunya tidak tertentu.

Contoh :

- William Shakespeare has written many short stories.
- I have swept the floor. It looks clean now.

Untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang pernah dilakukan dan mungkin dilakukan lagi di waktu yang akan datang.

Contoh:

- My friends and I have gone to Lamongan.
- Shinta has visited her grand parents many times.

Kalimat Nominal

Rumus:

(+) Subject + has/have + been + C.

(-) Subject + has/have + not + been + C.

(?) Has/have + Subject + been + C?

Kalimat Verbal

Rumus:

(+) Subject + has/have + V3 + C.

(- ) Subject + has/have + not + V3 + C.

(? ) Has/have + Subject + V3 + C?

Contoh:

a. Kalimat Nominal

1. I have been here for an hour.

(+) I have been here for an hour.

(- ) I have not been here for an hour.

(? ) Have I been here for an hour?

2. They have been to Malang before.

(+) They have been to Malang before.

(- ) They have not been to Malang before.

(? ) Have they been to Malang before?

3. She has been in Surabaya since to years ago.

(+) She has been in Surabaya since to years ago.

(- ) She has not been in Surabaya since to years ago.

(? ) Has she been in Surabaya since to years ago?

b. Kalimat Verbal

1. Mr. Ali has finished taught the students.

(+) Mr. Ali has finished taught the students.

(- ) Mr. Ali has not finished taught the students.

(? ) Has Mr. Ali finished taught the students?

2. Muklis and Reza have played badminton.

(+) Muklis and Reza have played badminton.

(- ) Muklis and Reza have not played badminton.

(? ) Have Muklis and Reza played badminton?

3. I have eaten this morning.

(+) I have eaten this morning.

(- ) I have not eaten this morning.

(? ) Have I eaten this morning?

## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Aisyah		Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
Habibah		Waalaikum salam wr..wb..
Aisyah	:	Excuse me, do you mind if I sit down?
	:	Maaf, apakah kamu keberatan bila saya duduk di sini?
Habibah	:	No. Let me move my bag.
	:	Tidak. saya pindahkan tas saya dulu yaa.
Aisyah	:	Thanks. By the way, do you live in the dorm? I think I've seen you there.
	:	Terima kasih. Ngomong-ngomong, apakah kamu tinggal di asrama? Sepertinya saya pernah melihatmu di sana?
Habibah	:	Yes, I just moved in last week
	:	Ya, saya baru saja pindah minggu lalu.
Aisyah	:	I live in the dorm, too.
	:	Saya tinggal di asrama juga.
Habibah	:	Oh, really? Do you like it?
	:	Oh, sungguh? Apakah kamu menyukainya?
Aisyah	:	Yeah, it's okay. It takes me about 5 minutes to get my first class in the morning
	:	Ya, tidak ada masalah. Hanya butuh 5 menit ke kelas pertamsaya di pagi hari
Habibah	:	I'm not so lucky. My first class is on the other side of the university. But I've got a bicycle, so it doesn't take too long

	:	Saya sangat tidak beruntung. Kelas pertamsaya di sebelah universitas. Tapi saya bisa naik sepeda, jadi tidak memakan terlalu banyak waktu.
Aisyah	:	I've got a bike, too. But I haven't needed it this semeseter.
	:	Saya punya sepeda juga. Tapi saya belum membutuhkannya untuk semester ini.
Habibah	:	Well, this is my stop coming up. By the way, my name is Habibah
	:	Baiklah, pemberhentianku sebentar lagi tiba. Ngomong-ngomong, namsaya Burhan
Aisyah	:	Hi, Habibah. I'm Aisyah.
	:	Hai Habibah. Saya Aisyah.
Habibah	:	Nice to meet you, Aisyah. I'll probably see you around.
	:	Senang bertemu denganmu, Aisyah. Mungkin saya akan menemuimu lagi.
Aisyah	:	Okay, Bye Habibah.
	:	Ok. Selamat tinggal, Habibah.
Aisyah		Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
Habibah		Waalaiikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 7

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### ZAKAT

Zakat is one of the five pillars of islam, its aim is to meet the social needs of the muslim society and to improve the economic position in islam. Zakat is an obligatory payment, like a tax, and the English translation is “poor dues”. It could be called a divine tax, for it has been prescribed by God in the holy Quran and in the sayings of the prophet. The word Zakat means purification, blessing and increasing. It is a kind of protection of the wealth of those who are rich. When a muslim pays his zakat he is protecting his money from unexpected disaster.

There are many kinds of zakat: *zakat al fitr* Which is an obligatory payment by muslim slave or freeman, male or female, young and old and it should be made before the ‘Id prayer. It usually given from the food of the majority: rice, wheat or grain. The cost of this could be given instead and it is preferable, in a country like Indonesia, for it to be done by giving money. Ibn Abbas said that God’s messenger prescribed the zakat relating to the breaking of the fast as a purification from empty and obscene words and as food for the poor.

Other kinds of zakat are zakat al – mal, meaning money zakat, either gold and silver; zakat al – tijara, meaning trade zakat; zakat al – an’am meaning cattle zakat, involving camels, cows or sheep; zakat al – zuru’ wa al – thamar, meaning cereals and fruits. There last two conditions: firstly that it must reach their nisab secondly, that it must have been owned by the prayer for one complete year.

Islam has prescribed zakat for all kinds of property for the benefit of needy people. It is not always paid in money but, in some cases in cattle cereals and fruits as in Afrika and similar countries. But in more developed countries, trade and business are the most common ways of paying zakat and money is used for this purpose. The alm of collecting zakat is to serve members of society and to meet theirs needs and help them to overcome the difficulties they are facing. Some people



are in difficulty because they haven't the ability the work, some because they meet with disaster of some kind and some because they are old and need help.

Zakat in islam is the source of security from any hardship for all members of society. Those who have the right to receive money from zakat are mentioned of the holy Qur'an. In case there is nobody who is in need of zakat, it will be collected and the head of the community will spend it for the benefit of the whole, using it for example, for the building of schools, hospital, mosques or other similar things.

Answer The Following Question!

1. What is Zakat?
2. when we pay Zakat?
3. what we get by paying zakat
4. How many kind of Zakat?
5. What is others kind of Zakat?

## Learning Activities 2

### Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Pillars	: Pilar
Society	: masyarakat
Aims	: tujuan
divine tax	: pajak ilahi
increasing	: meningkatkan
paid	: membayar
disaster	: bencana
spend	: menghabiskan
hardship	: kesulitan
mosques	: mesjid
benefit	: manfaat
mentioned	: disebutkan
rescribed	: diseret

## Learning Activities 3

### Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### SENTENCES

##### A. Pengertian

Kalimat adalah serangkaian kata yang minimal terdiri dari subjek dan predikat, sehingga memiliki makna dan pengertian yang sempurna. Sebuah kalimat bisa juga dimodifikasi dengan objek serta keterangan tempat, waktu, atau cara.

Dalam sebuah kalimat, tidak semua predikat memiliki objek. Hal ini dikarenakan tidak semua kata kerja membutuhkan objek.

Contoh :

- I slept last night.

Subject-predicate- adverb (of time).

- She ate an apple.

Subject – predicate- object.

## **B. The Element Of Sentences**

Sebuah kalimat terdiri dari beberapa unsur seperti berikut ini:

### **1. Subject (Subjek)**

Subject adalah kata, frasa, atau klausa yang melakukan sebuah pekerjaan. Setiap kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris harus memiliki subject yang jatuh di awal predikat.

Subject terdiri dari beberapa jenis :

#### **a. Simple subject (subjek sederhana)**

Yaitu subjek yang hanya terdiri dari 1 suku kata. Subjek ini bisa berupa kata benda, kata ganti [pronoun), nama orang, participle, gerund, infinitive, impersonal maupun expletive “there”.

Contoh :

- Tim ate an apple, (noun)
- She sweeps the floor, (pronoun)
- I will visit Tamara, (nama orang)
- The frightening girl screamed loudly, (participle)
- Swimming is my hobby, (gerund)
- To be successful is not difficult, (infinitive)
- It is raining, (impersonal it)
- There are no empty seats here, (expletive there)

#### **b. Compound subject (subjek gabungan)**

Yaitu subjek yang terdiri dari lebih dari suku kata yang digabungkan. Namun, gabungan kata tersebut masih merupakan satu kesatuan.

- I saw a flock of bird flying in the sky. ( Aku melihat segerombolan burung terbang di langit. )
- Ann ordered a bowl of soup. ( Ann memesan semangkuk sup. )

- The number of students is reading in the library. ( Beberapa siswa sedang membaca di perpustakaan. )

## 2. Predicate (Predikat)

Yaitu, kata yang menunjukkan pekerjaan. Predicate sering juga disebut dengan verb. Predicate dalam bahasa Inggris selalu mengikuti subjek. Predicate juga harus menyesuaikan subject dalam hal banyaknya (singular maupun plural).

Verb terdiri dari dua jenis:

### a. Single verb

Verb jenis ini terdiri dari satu kata kerja saja. Perhatikan contoh di bawah ini.

- Bill drives too fast. ( Bill mengendarai mobil dengan sangat cepat. )
- I love Oranges. ( Aku suka jeruk. )

### b. Verb phrase

Verb jenis ini terdiri dari kombinasi antara verb dengan satu atau lebih auxiliary. Perhatikan contoh berikut ini.

- I have been waiting for you for two hours. ( Aku sudah menunggumu selama dua jam. )
- She will arrive at six. ( Dia akan sampai di sini jam 6. )
- Ita is Watching a movie. ( Ita sedang menonton film. )

## 3. Object (Objek)

Yaitu, elemen dalam kalimat yang dikenai pekerjaan (penderita). Object biasanya berupa noun maupun noun phrase. Object tidak bisa diawali dengan preposisi. Perhatikan contoh di bawah ini.

- I am reading the book. ( Aku sedang membaca buku. )
- I called you last night. ( Aku meneleponmu semalam. )

## 4. Complement (Pelengkap)

Yaitu kata yang digunakan untuk melengkapi kalimat yang memiliki predicate berupa to be atau melengkapi linking verb. Complement bisa berupa noun, adjective, maupun adverb.

### a. Setelah to be

- I am a student. ( Saya adalah seorang siswa. )
- She is here. ( Dia ada di sini. )

b. Setelah linking verbs (kata kerja penghubung)

- Jim feels guilt. ( Jim merasa bersalah. )
- The soup tastes delicious. ( Supnya rasanya enak. )

c. Setelah transitive verbs (kata kerja yang tidak membutuhkan objek) seperti make dan find.

- He makes me crazy. ( Dia membuatku tergila-gila. )
- I find it difficult. ( Aku menemukan hal ini susah. )

5. Adverb (Keterangan)

Yaitu kata yang memodifikasi kata kerja, kata sifat, maupun kata keterangan lain. Adjective bisa menjadi adverb dengan menambahkan – ly di akhir kata. Adverb dibagi menjadi 3, yakni yang menunjukkan keterangan cara, waktu, dan tempat. Perhatikan contoh di bawah ini :

- She dances beautifully. (adverb of manner)

Dia menari dengan indah.

- I bought a book yesterday. (adverb of time)

Aku membeli buku kemarin.

- We will have dinner in the restaurant. (adverb of place)

Kami akan makan malam di restoran.

### **C. The Kinds Of Sentences (Jenis-Jenis Kalimat)**

1. Kalimat verbal

Yaitu kalimat yang memiliki kata kerja di dalamnya. Perhatikan contoh berikut ini.

- I always wash my dress. ( Aku selalu mencuci bajuku. )

2. Kalimat nonverbal

Yaitu kalimat yang predikatnya tidak berupa kata kerja. Biasanya berupa to be. Perhatikan contoh berikut ini:

- My mother Is a teacher. ( Ibu adalah seorang guru. )
- I will be at home. ( Aku akan berada di rumah. )

## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

A : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..

B : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

A : Do you often read newspaper?

B : Sometimes. My mother sometimes brings it from her working place.

A : What do you like to read most?

B : I like news most, especially news about other country. Someday I want to go overseas.

A : You should be able to speak Arabic and English if you want to go overseas.

B : Yes, I will learn it from now.

A : Is there also Arabic and English lesson in the newspaper?

B : Yes, but very little.

A : Oh ya, what paper do you often read?

B : Pos Kota paper. How about you? Do you also like to read newspaper?

A : Actually I like, but I don't have newspaper to read. My mother never brings it for me.

B : One day I will bring it for you.

A : Thank you.

A : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..

B : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 8

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the text bellow carefully!

### RAMADHAN

Ramadan is the ninth month of Islamic calendar. It is the Islamic month of fasting, in wich partisipacing Muslims refrain from eating, drinking from dawn until sunset. Ramadan had been the name of the ninth month in Arabian culture long before the arrival of Islamic. In the Qur'an it is said that "fasting had been written down (as obligatory) upon you, as it was upon those before you" which is a reference to the Jewish practice of fasting on Yom Kippur. Fasting is meant to teach the Muslim patience, modesty and spirituality.

Ramadhan is a time for Muslims to fast for the sake of God and to offer more prayer than usual. During Ramadan, Muslims ask forgiveness for past sins, pray for guidance and help in refraining from everyday evils, and try to purify themselves trough self-restraint and good deeds.

Fasting is part and parcel of the practice of many religions including, Islam, Judaism and Chritianity. Today many a trying to dig up the benefits of fasting. Some people fast for spiritual reasons one might come up with, it has been scientifically proved that fasting has tremendous health benefits.

First, fasting is said to play an important role in the detoxification of the body. Detoxification is a normal body process of eliminating or neutralizing toxins through the colon, liver, kidneys, lungs, lymph glands, and skin. This process starts when fasting. Food no longer enters the body and the latter turns to fat reserves for energy. These fat reserves were created when excess glucose and carbohydrates were not used for energy or growth, not excreted, and therefore converted into fat. When the fat reserves are used for energy during a fast, it releases the chemicals from the fatty acids into the system which are then eliminated trough the body organs, leading to the cleansing of the whole body.

Another known benefits of fasting is the healing process that is obvious in the body during a fast. When fasting energy is diverted away from the digestive



system due to its lack of use and towards the metabolism and immune system. The healing process during a fast is made easy by the body's search for energy sources. Abnormal growths within the body, tumors and the like, do not have the full support of the body's supplies and therefore are more susceptible to disappear. Fasting also leads to a feeling of rejuvenation and extended life expectancy.

This might be due to the detoxification effect of fasting, as compared to the solar calendar, the date of Ramadan vary, moving backwards about ten days each year as it is a moving holiday depending on the moon. Ramadan was the month in which the first verses of the Qur'an were said to be revealed to the Islamic Propeth Muhammad. That was during a night that Muslims call Laylat al-Qadr (the night of decree of measures). The night of believed to be one of the 10 last day of the month. Ramadan ends with Eid ul-fitr on the first of Syawal. Which much celebration and feasting.

Answer the following questions based on the above reading!

1. How long muslim fast for a day in ramadhan?
2. What spiritual benefits of fasting for Muslims
3. Fasting also leads to.....
4. What is one of the benefits fasting for people?
5. When does Ramadhan end?

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Fasting	: Puasa
Culture	: Budaya
Refrain	: Menahan diri
Eid ul-fitr	: Idul Fitri
Reserves	: Cadangan
Religions	: Agama
Immune	: Imun
Forgiveness	: Pengampunan
Diverted	: Dialihkan
Propeth	: Nabi

## Learning Activities 3

### Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### Passive Voice

Pengertian Passive Voice

Passive voice adalah suatu *grammatical construction* (bentuk gramatikal) dimana *subject* kalimat tidak melakukan aksi, melainkan menerima aksi (sebagai *receiver of action*). Aksi ditindaklanjuti oleh *agent* lain (sebagai *doer of action*) yang dapat disebutkan ataupun tidak.

Sebaliknya pada konstruksi *active*, *subject* berhubungan langsung dengan *verb* dengan bertindak sebagai pelaku aksi. Kalimat aktif mungkin dapat diubah menjadi pasif, khususnya kalimat aktif yang menggunakan transitive verb (perlu diikuti direct object).

Lihat juga:

- passive voice pada kalimat dengan intransitive verb (prepositional passive)
- get-passive

### Rumus Passive Voice

*Passive voice* dibentuk dari auxiliary verb dan past participle (verb-3).

**auxiliary verb + past participle**

*Auxiliary verb* yang digunakan pada *passive voice* dapat berupa:

- *primary auxiliary verb* “be” (is, are, am, was, were),
- kombinasi antara dua *primary auxiliary verb* (is/are being, was/were being, has/have been), atau
- kombinasi *primary auxiliary verb* dan modal auxiliary verb (will be, will have been)

Adapun *past participle* yang digunakan berupa kata kerja *transitive*. *Past participle* diperoleh dengan menambahkan -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, atau -ne pada base form berupa regular verb. Pada *base form* berupa irregular verb, bentuk *past participle* tidak konsisten.

### Mengubah Active Voice Menjadi Passive Voice

Active atau normal voice dapat diubah bentuknya menjadi *passive voice* (prosesnya disebut passivization) dengan skema sebagai berikut.

active voice	passive voice
<b>subject</b> (doer of action) + <b>action verb</b> + <b>object</b> (receiver of action)	subject (receiver of action) + auxiliary verb + past participle (verb) +/- by ... (doer of action)

*Doer of action* (pelaku aksi) yang dinyatakan dalam *by-phrase* pada *passive voice* biasanya tidak disebutkan. Sebutan konstruksi kalimat dalam *passive voice* dimana pelaku aksi tidak disebutkan adalah *short passive* atau *agentless passive*. Alasannya antara lain karena pelaku aksi tidak diketahui, tidak penting atau menarik, untuk menghindari tanggungjawab, atau kalimat merupakan *academic writing*, khususnya berhubungan dengan *science* (ilmu pengetahuan).

### Rumus Passive Voice berbagai Tenses

Tense	active voice	passive voice
simple present tense	verb-1	am/is/are + verb-3
present continuous tense	am/is/are + <b>-ing</b>	am/is/are + being + -ing
present perfect tense	have/has + verb-3	have/has + been + verb-3
simple past tense	verb-2	was/were + verb-3
past continuous tense	was/were + -ing	was/were + being + -ing
past perfect tense	had + verb-3	had + been + verb-3
simple future tense	will + <b>bare infinitive</b>	will + be + verb-3
	am/is/are going to + bare infinitive	am/is/are going to + be + verb-3
future perfect tense	will + have + verb-3	will + have + been + verb-3

### Contoh Kalimat Passive Voice pada Beberapa Tense

1	I <b>am paid</b> in dollars. (Saya dibayar dalam dollar.) <b>simple present tense</b>
2	My shoes <b>are washed</b> every month. (Semua sepatu saya dicuci setiap bulan.) <b>simple present tense</b>
3	The book <b>was edited</b> by Beatrice Sparks. (Buku tsb disunting oleh Beatrice Sparks.) <b>simple past tense</b>
4	The store <b>will be closed</b> . (Toko itu akan ditutup.) <b>simple future tense</b>
5	The room <b>is being</b> cleaned now. (Ruangan itu sedang dibersihkan sekarang.) <b>present continuous tense</b>

### Penggunaan dan Contoh Kalimat Passive Voice

no	active voice	passive voice
	<i>Passive voice</i> digunakan ketika <i>doer of action</i> tidak diketahui.	
	Someone <b>knocked</b> on your door last night. (Seseorang mengetuk pintumu semalam.)	Your door <b>was knocked</b> on last night. (Pintumu diketuk semalam.)
1	Somebody <b>has used</b> the computer without permission. (Seseorang telah menggunakan komputer itu tanpa izin.)	The computer <b>has been used</b> without permission. (Komputer itu telah digunakan tanpa izin.)

	<i>Passive voice</i> digunakan ketika <i>doer of action</i> tidak penting untuk disebutkan (misalnya karena pelaku aksi tersebut sudah jelas / bisa ditebak atau merujuk kepada orang secara umum).	
	You <b>can view</b> the final results on the internet. (Kamu dapat melihat hasil-akhirnya di internet.)	The final results <b>can be viewed</b> on the web. (Hasil akhirnya dapat dilihat di internet.)
	People rarely do this intentionally. (Orang-orang jarang melakukan ini dengan sengaja.)	This <b>is rarely done</b> intentionally. (Ini jarang dilakukan dengan sengaja.)
	The teacher <b>instructed</b> the students to solve the math problem. (Guru itu memerintahkan para siswa untuk menyelesaikan soal matematika.)	The students <b>were instructed</b> to solve the math problem. (Para siswa diperintahkan untuk menyelesaikan soal matematika.)
2		
	<i>Passive voice</i> digunakan untuk memberi penekanan pada <i>object</i> .	
	Sunmark Press <b>published</b> <i>The Enzyme Factor</i> at the first time in 2005. (Sunmark Press mempublikasikan <i>The Enzyme Factor</i> pertama kali di tahun 2005.)	<i>The Enzyme Factor</i> <b>was published</b> at the first time in 2005 by Sunmark Press. ( <i>The Enzyme Factor</i> dipublikasikan pertama kali di tahun 2005.)
	I <b>have to collect</b> more than 20,000 dollars to buy the car. (Saya harus mengumpulkan lebih dari 20,000 dollar untuk membeli mobil itu.)	More than 20,000 dollars <b>have to be collected</b> to buy the car. (Lebih dari 20,000 dollar harus dikumpulkan untuk membeli mobil itu.)
3		

	<i>Passive voice</i> digunakan sebagai variasi pada tulisan (misalnya pelaku aksi telah disebutkan pada kalimat sebelumnya).	
4	<p>The investigators knew that she had returned to Indonesia. They <b>arrested</b> her yesterday. (Para penyelidik tahu bahwa dia telah kembali ke Indonesia. Mereka menahannya kemarin.)</p>	<p>The investigators knew that she had returned to Indonesia. She <b>was arrested</b> yesterday. (Para penyelidik tahu bahwa dia telah kembali ke Indonesia. Dia ditahan kemarin.)</p>

rumus dan penggunaan passive voice

### Pengecualian pada Transitive Verbs

Tidak semua *transitive verb*, kata kerja yang memiliki *direct object*, dapat dipasifkan. Beberapa kata kerja seperti *have*, *become*, *lack*, *look like*, dan *mean* akan terdengar tidak wajar maknanya ketika dipasifkan.

### Contoh Kalimat Verb yang Tidak Dapat Dipasifkan

I have a great new idea. (Saya memiliki ide yang hebat.)	tidak dapat dipasifkan menjadi <b>A great new idea is had by me.</b>
It contains only natural ingredients. (Itu hanya mengandung bahan-bahan alami.)	tidak dapat dipasifkan menjadi <b>Natural ingredients are contained by it.</b>

## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Amir:	Assalamualaiku wr..wb..
Waiter :	Waalaikum salam wr..wb...
Amir :	“I’d like to make a reservation for 2 people on Friday night” [Saya ingin memesan tempat untuk dua orang pada Jumat malam.]
Waiter :	“What time would you like?” [Pukul berapa yang Anda inginkan?]
Amir :	“8:00” [Pukul 8]
Waiter :	“We don’t have anything available at 8:00. Is 7:30 ok?” [Kami tidak memiliki tempat yang tersedia pada pukul 8. Bagaimana kalau pukul 7:30?]
Amir :	“Yes, that’s fine” [Ya, tidak apa-apa.]
Waiter :	“Your name please?” [Nama Ada?]
Amir :	“Amir Hamzah”
Waiter :	“Ok, Mr Amir. We’ll see you at 7:30 on Friday” [Baik, Pak Amir. Kami akan berjumpa Anda pada Jumat pukul 7:30.]
Amir :	“Thank you. Bye.” [Terima kasih. Selamat tinggal.]
Waiter :	“Goodbye” [Selamat tinggal.]
Amir:	Assalamualaiku wr..wb..
Waiter :	Waalaikum salam wr..wb...



# MODUL 9

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the text bellow carefully!

### **My Lovely Family**

For me, family is something that is very precious because nothing can replace the role of the family in this world. That's a place where I could find a peaceful and everlasting affection. I really love my family. My family consists of four people they are my father, mother and sister. Although we are just a small family, our affection to each other is very large. I'm very proud of them. And now I'll tell you about my family.

My father is a disciplined person. He always teaches me and my sister not to waste our time. My father is so different with other disciplined person. Even though he is so discipline, he remains friendly and understands our needs. My father is a lawyer who is quite famous for its decisiveness. He always decides a case fairly and impartially person or group. My father is almost always busy with his work but he never forgets his family. He always invites us to go to vacation every weekend. He thinks our happiness is his happiness too.

My mom is just a housewife. Actually he used to be a teacher. However, my father asked her to stop and focus on taking care of the family. She is a woman who is very patient and diligent in taking care of the family. She always does her task with full of love. I think my mother is also the best chef. She always cooks delicious food for us. However, sometimes she is very fussy but I realizes that it was all for our own good.

My sister named Putri. She is a sister who is very spoiled. Sometimes she is annoying and often makes me angry. Even though, I am very fond of her. She is still Study at Senior High School grade 3<sup>rd</sup>. She has a dream to become a lawyer like my father. My father is very happy to know my sister's dream. He always supports my sister to make it comes true.

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Replace	: Menggantikan tempat
Role	: aturan
Housewife	: istri
Chef	: ahli dalam memasak
Everlasting	: Abadi
Affection	: Kasih sayang
Spoiled	: merebus
Consists	: terdiri
Disciplined	: disiplin
Decides	: menentukan
Annoying	: menginformasikan

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### DEGREE OF COMPARISON

##### A. Pengertian Degree of Comparison

Degree of comparison adalah membandingkan kualitas sifat (adjective) atau kualitas pekerjaan (adverb) dari dua pelaku atau lebih. Misal:

1. Kamu lebih cantik dari pada saya. Kalimat tersebut membandingkan dua pelaku dari segi kualitas kecantikan wajahnya.
2. Dani berjalan lebih cepat daripada Dono. Kalimat tersebut membandingkan kualitas pekerjaan (berjalan) dua pelaku dimana Dani lebih cepat (faster) daripada Dono.

##### B. Macam-Macam Degree of Comparison

Degree of comparison dalam bahasa Inggris dibagi menjadi 3 jenis tingkatan: Positive, Comparative dan Superlative.

1. **Positive** adalah membandingkan dua atau lebih orang atau sesuatu yang mempunyai kualitas kerja atau sifat yang sama.

Contoh:

- Tono walks as fast as Toni (adverb).
- Tini is as tall as Tina (adjective).

2. **Comparative** adalah membandingkan dua atau lebih orang atau sesuatu yang mempunyai kualitas kerja atau sifat yang tidak sama, dimana salah satunya lebih jika dibanding yang lainnya.

Contoh:

- he is taller than me (adjective)
- Jono plays piano as well as Joni (adverb)

3. **Superlative** untuk membandingkan seseorang atau sesuatu dengan group atau kelompoknya.

Contoh:

- I am the most handsome in Gembiraloka zoo (adjective)
- Captain America runs the slowest super hero I ever see (adverb)

### C. Peraturan Degree of Comparison

1. Penggunaan comparative dan superlative tergantung dari jumlah suku kata adjective-nya (kata sifatnya). e.g: Tall (1 suku kata), Famous (2 suku kata), Beautiful (3 suku kata)

- 1 suku kata: tinggal tambahi -est/-er di belakangnya.

Contoh: *I am slimer than you. My father is oldest in my family.*

- 2 suku kata. Ada yang menggunakan more ada yang menggunakan -er untuk comparative. Untuk superlative ada yang menggunakan -est ada yang menggunakan most.

Contoh: Tukul more famous than Gogon atau boleh juga Tukul cleverer than Gogon; We are the cleverest/most clever creation of God.

- 3 atau lebih. Musti wajib bin harus pake Most dan More.

Contoh: *She is the most beautiful girl in my life.*

2. Pengecualian:

- beberapa kata sifat dalam comparative dan superlative akan mengalami pen-double-an huruf terakhir. seperti: big>bigger dan biggest; sad> sadder dan saddest.
- Kalau kata sifat diakhiri dengan huruf “y”, maka diganti dengan “i”. Seperti: Happy>Happiest dan Happier

- Pengecualian alias khusus kata-kata di bawah ini perubahannya adalah sebagai berikut:

Bad > Worse > Worst

Good > Better > Best

Little > Less > Least

Much > More > Most

#### **D. Contoh dalam Kalimat**

##### **1. Superlative**

- Komodo dragon is the biggest lizard in the world (Komodo adalah kadal terbesar di dunia)
- For me you are the most beautiful girl I have ever met (Bagiku kamu adalah gadis tercantik yang pernah ku temui).
- I will do my best to help you (Aku akan melakukan yang terbaik untuk membantumu)
- Our company delivers the fastest of your goods (Perusahaan kami mengantar Anda yang paling cepat).
- You must try the most spiciest condiment in this restaurant (Kamu harus coba sambal yang paling pedas di restoran ini)

##### **2. Comparative**

- Your car is bigger than mine (mobilmu lebih besar dari mobilku)
- She can dive deeper than me (dia bisa menyelam lebih dalam daripada aku)
- I am smarter than you (aku lebih pintar daripada kamu)
- She drives better than me (dia menyetir dengan lebih baik daripada aku)
- Jack can climb the cliff higher than the others (Jack bisa memanjat tebing itu lebih tinggi daripada yang lain)

##### **3. Positive**

- You cry as loud as my baby (kamu menangis sekeras bayiku).
- I am not as handsome as my father (aku tidak seganteng ayahku).
- Your smile is as sweet as mine (senyummu semanis senyumku).
- She works as hard as her manager (dia bekerja sekeras managernya).
- Life is not as difficult as you think (hidup itu tidak sesulit yang kamu pikirkan)

## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

- Amirul : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..  
Bintun : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..  
Amirul : Hello... Bintun..!?  
Bintun : Oh, hello Amirul.. How are you ?  
Amirul : I'm fine. Thank you. How about you ?  
Bintun : I'm fine, too. You bring a lot of things. Where do you want to go, anyway ?  
Amirul : I want to go to my uncle's house.  
Bintun : Oh, I see.  
Amirul : Yes, tomorrow is my uncle's birthday.  
Bintun : Really..!?  
Amirul : Yes Bintun.  
Bintun : And have you buy something special for your uncle?  
Amirul : Yes, I have.  
Bintun : May I know, what is it?  
Amirul : Of course. I bought a very good wallet. Made in Italy.  
Bintun : Wow... Your uncle must be happy to receive it.  
Amirul : I hope so.  
Bintun : By the way, are you alone to go there?  
Amirul : Yes, I am.  
Bintun : If you don't mind, I can escort you till there by car.  
Amirul : Are you serious...!?  
Bintun : Yes, I am.  
Amirul : It takes about 2 hours, you know.  
Bintun : It's okay, william.  
Amirul : You are very kind to me. Thank you so much, Bintun.  
Bintun : You are my friend. And don't be silly.  
Amirul : Oh, okay. Please, forgive me.  
Bintun : Then, shall we go now?

Amirul : OK. Insya Allah.  
Bintun : Good. Let's go now.  
Amirul : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..  
Bintun : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 10

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### HAJJ (HAJI)

Hajj (arabic : trasnliteration: hajj) is the pillar ( pillar oriligion) of islam that the fifth after the creed. Prayer, almsgiving an fasting. Hilgrimage is a form of an annual ritual perfomate muslims worldwide are capblabe of (material, pysical, and science) to visit and carry out some activities in some places in saudi arabia at one time know as the hajj ( the month of zulhijjah) . This is different to worship umroh can be perfomed at anytime.

Core activities of the pilgrimage begain on the 8th of *dhulhijjah* when muslims spnd the nighn in Mina, wukuf (silent) at Padang Arafah on the 9th of *dhulhijjah* , and ends after throwing jumrah (symbolizing stoning the devil) on the 10th of *dhulhijjah* , indonesian society is also commonly called the feast of *Eidhal-adha* as Hari Raya Haji because it coincides wityh the selebration of this pilgrimagre.

The *Kaaba Mas'a* (sa'i place) , also Arafat, Muzdalifah, and Mina. What is meant by a certain time is the months of Shawwal Hajj which started ten days until the first month of Dhulhijjah. As for specific deeds is Tawaf, sa'i, wukuf, mazbit in muzdalifah, throw jumroh, mabit is mina, and others

However, a common form of implementation is still there, as tawaf, sa'i, wukuf, and throwing jumrah. It's just pratice a lot that does not correspond anymore with actual Shari'a. For that, islam came and improve aspect of the wrong and still run anything that has been in accordance with the instruction personality' (Shari'a) , as stipulatedin the Qur'an an Sunnah apostles. The propeth Ibrahim (propeth religion tauhid). Tawaf ritual is based on similiar service implemented by the peoples before the propeth Ibrahim. Sa'i ritual , which ran between the hills Safa and Marwah (The area is rather high at around Kaaba which has become one entinity Masjidil Haram , Makkah) , also based ritual to commemorate the prophet Abraham's second wife when looking for milk for his son prophet Ismail. While wukuf at arafat is the



meeting place for the ritual to commemorate the prophet Adam and Eve on earth, namely the origin of birth of all mankind.

Here the types and understanding the intended pilgrimage.

- Haji ifrad, means alone. Implementation of the pilgrimage is called when someone intends ifrad segregate, isolate both hajj and umroh isolate. In this case, the precedence is the pilgrimage is completed, the person wearing the ihram again to perform umrah
- Haji tamattu has meant to have fun or relax by performing umroh in the month of first-buladh pilgrimage, another bertahallul. Then put on ihram clothing again to perform the pilgrimage, in the same year. Tamattu can also mean practice their religion in the months and in the same year, without first return to the country of origin.
- Haji qiran, meant combine, unite or at once. What is meant here is to unite or at once ihram to perform hajj and umroh. Haji qiran done while dressed in ihram since miqat makani and implement all pillars and obligatory pilgrimage to completion, although it probably will take a long time. According to Abu Hanifah, perform haji qiran, means doing two and two sa'i tawaf.

Here the main activities of the hajj in order of time:

1. Before the 8th of Dhul-hijjah, Muslims from around the world began to flock to perform tawaf hajj at Masjid al Haram, Makkah.  
8th of Dhul-hijjah, pilgrims spend the night in Mina. On the morning of 8th of Dhul-hijjah, all Muslims wearing ihram (two pieces of fabric with no seams as clothing hajj), then intending pilgrimage, and read the readings Tarbiyah.
2. 9 Dhul-hijjah, the next morning all pilgrims go to Arafat. Then the pilgrims perform wukuf worship, which is silent and pray in this vast desert until Maghrib comes. When evening came, the pilgrims rushed to Muzdalifah and spend the night.
3. 10 Dhul-hijjah, after a morning in Muzdalifah, pilgrims head for Mina to perform worship Jumrah Aqabah, ie stone throwing as many as seven times the first monument as symbol of casting out demons. After shaving the hair or some hair, tawaf pilgrims to hajj (pilgrimage finish), or spend the night in Mina and implement Jumrah connection (Ula and Wustha)

4. 11 Dhull-hijjah , throwing jumrah connection (ula)in the first pillar,the second pillar and the pillar
5. 12 Dhull-hijjah,throwing jumrah connection (ula)in the first pillar,the second pillar and third pillar

### **Prime location in the pilgrimage**

#### ***Makkah Al Mukaromah***

In this city stands the of worship of Muslims worldwide,the kaaba,which was in the center of the Grand Mosque.In the ritual of the Hajj,Makkah became a place of worship is an opening and closing when the pilgrms are required to cary out the intent and pilgrims circumambulate.

#### ***Arafah***

The city on the east of Mecca also known as place pilgrimage center,where wukuf yiatu implemented,ie on 9 Dhul-Hijjah of each year.Shaped this vast desert area is the gathering place of about two million pilgrims from around the world.Outside the pilgrimage season,this area is not used.

#### ***Muzdalifah***

Places near Mina and Arafat, know as the pilgrims do Mabit (Overnigth) and collect rocks to practice their religion jumrah in Mina, the route followed by pilgrims in the hajj.

#### ***Mina***

Perch jumrah monument, amely the implementation of activities jumrah threw stonesat the monument as a symbol af Abraham actions when cast out demons. Maising-enter the place was standing monument that is used for implementation : jumrah Aqabah, Jumrah Ula, and Jumrah Wustha. In the place of pilgrims are also required to stay one night

#### ***Medina***

Is the second holy city of islam. This is where the muslim role model, prophet Muhammad is buried in the prophet's mosque. This place does not actually enter into the ritual of pilgrimage, but pilgrims from around the world typically took a visit the city that is located approximately 330 km (450 miles via ground transportation) north of Mecca for pilgrimage and carry out the prayers in the mosque of the prophet. See photos of circumstances and events in this mosque.

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Giving alms	: Memberi sedekah
Worship	: menyembah
Flock	: kawanan
Circumstances	: keadaan
Approximately	: sekitar
Worldwide	: diseluruh dunia
Monument	: monumen
Annual	: tahunan
Arround	: sekitar/ sekeliling
Perfomate	: melakukan

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

[illegible]

## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

# Grammar

## DIRECT INDIRECT SPEECH

### a) Direct Speech

Direct Speech merupakan kalimat langsung yang diucapkan secara langsung oleh sang pembicara dimana di dalam tulisannya Direct Speech menggunakan tanda petik dua (apostrophe) di awal dan di akhir kalimatnya sebagaimana di dalam teks percakapan. Perhatikan contoh di bawah ini:

Rita says to me: "You are the best friend that I have ever had in my life!"

Rita berkata kepada saya: “Kamu adalah teman terbaik yang pernah saya miliki di hidup saya!”

### **b) Indirect Speech**

Indirect Speech merupakan kalimat tidak langsung yang diutarakan atau diucapkan baik oleh orang lain atau pun oleh dirinya sendiri dan bentuknya tidak sama dengan kalimat langsung. Perhatikan contoh di bawah ini:

Rita says to me that I am the best friend that she had ever had in her life.

No.	Direct	Indirect
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Kalimat Direct dan Indirect masing – masing memiliki induk kalimat dan anak

1.	Simple Present	Simple Past
2.	Present Continous	Past Continous
3.	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
4.	Present Perfect Continous	Past Perfect Continous
5.	Simple Past	Past Perfect
6.	Past Continous	Past Continous
7.	Past Perfect	Past Perfect
8.	Past Perfect Continous	Past Perfect Continous
9.	Simple Future	Past Future
10.	Future Continous	Past Future Continous
11.	Future Perfect	Past Future Perfect
12.	Future Perfect Continous	Past Future Perfect Continous

kalimat. Induk kalimat disebut dengan introduce phrase dan berwarna ungu pada contoh di atas. Sedangkan anak kalimat disebut dengan reported words dan berwarna merah pada contoh di atas.

#### Aturan dalam Penulisan Direct dan Indirect Speech

Perubahan kalimat langsung (direct speech) ke dalam kalimat tidak langsung (indirect speech) dalam penulisannya terdapat beberapa aturan sebagai berikut:

#### 1. Tenses

Hal pertama yang berubah dari Direct Speech menjadi Indirect Speech yaitu tenses seperti tabel

No.	Direct	Indirect
1.	Yesterday	The day before
2.	Now	Then

3.	Tonight	That night
4.	Today	That day
5.	Tomorrow	The day after / the following day
6.	Next week	A week after / the following week
7.	Here	There
8.	This	That
9.	These	Those

di bawah ini:

## 2. Time and Place

Selain tenses, keterangan waktu dan tempat juga ikut berubah dalam kalimat Direct menjadi kalimat Indirect. Perhatikan tabel di bawah ini:

Note:

Kita boleh menggunakan Present Tense atau Past Tense jika kebenarannya masih terjadi hingga saat ini. Contoh:

“My name is Aiden,” he said. Maka bentuk Indirect nya yaitu: He said his name was Aiden, atau He said his name is Aiden.

## 3. Bentuk Kalimat

Selain hal – hal yang disebutkan di atas, bentuk kalimat juga mempengaruhi perubahan kalimat Direct ke kalimat Indirect.

### 1) Statement (Kalimat pernyataan)

Dalam kalimat langsung (direct speech), kata yang dipakai dalam induk kalimat (introduce phrase) tidak hanya said dan told saja, akan tetapi dapat menggunakan kata – kata seperti suggested, admitted, advised, begged, ordered, promised, replied, agreed, dan lain – lain. Sedangkan dalam kalimat tidak langsung (indirect speech), perlu ditambahkan kata “that” untuk menghubungkan induk kalimat (introduce phrase) dengan anak kalimat (reported words).

Contoh:

Direct Speech

Anna suggested Rio: “I think you have to come to your girlfriend and apologize for what you did to her.”

(Anna menyarankan kepada Rio: “Saya pikir kamu harus datang kepada pacarmu dan meminta maaf atas apa yang telah kamu lakukan kepadanya)

Indirect Speech

Anna suggested Rio that she thought he had to come to his girlfriend and apologized for what he had done to her.

(Anna menyarankan kepada Rio bahwa dia pikir Rio harus datang kepada pacarnya dan meminta maaf atas apa yang telah dia lakukan kepadanya)

## 2) *Command (Kalimat perintah)*

Command disini dapat berarti dua hal, yaitu menyuruh dan melarang. Menyuruh dapat berarti melakukan (bersifat positif), sedangkan melarang dapat berarti tidak melakukan (bersifat negatif).

### a) Positif (Menyuruh)

Dalam kalimat tidak langsung (indirect speech), ditambahkan kata “to” untuk menghubungkan induk kalimat dengan anak kalimat.

Contoh:

Direct Speech

The girl asked me: “Open the window!”

(Seorang gadis menyuruhku: “Buka jendelanya!”)

Indirect Speech

The girl asked me to open the window.

(Seorang gadis menyuruhku untuk membuka jendelanya)

### b) Negatif (Melarang)

Dalam kalimat tidak langsung (indirect speech), ditambahkan kata “not to” untuk menghubungkan induk kalimat dengan anak kalimat.

Contoh:

Direct Speech

Nita told Indah: “Don’t play outside alone!”

(Nita memberitahu Indah: “Jangan bermain di luar sendirian!”)

### Indirect Speech

Nita told Indah not to play outside alone.

(Nita memberitahu Indah untuk tidak bermain di luar sendirian)

#### 3) *Question (Kalimat tanya)*

Question disini terbagi menjadi dua, yaitu:

a) Jika pertanyaan menggunakan kata tanya berupa 5W +1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how), maka kata tanya tersebut menjadi penghubung antara induk kalimat (introduce phrase) dan anak kalimat (reported words).

## Learning Activities 5 Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Qomariah		Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
Rahmaini		Waalaikum salam wr..wb..
Qomaria	:	We are going on a trip to Turkey
	:	Kita akan melakukan perjalanan ke Turki
Rahmaini	:	How will you get there, Rahmaini?
	:	Bagaimana caranya kamu akan ke sana, Rahmaini?
Qomaria	:	We will take an airplane.
	:	Kita akan naik pesawat terbang.
Rahmaini	:	Have you book your flight?
	:	Sudahkah kamu memesan penerbangannya (tiket)?
Qomaria	:	Not yet. I need to find the right time and date that is not too expensive.



	:	Belum. Aku perlu mencari waktu dan tanggal yang tepat yang tidak terlalu mahal harganya.
	:	Go to travel Agent, they can get you good prices for you.
Rahmaini	:	Pergilah ke Agen Perjalanan. Mereka bisa memberikanmu harga-harga yang bagus untukmu.
Qomaria	:	Thanks for the advice.
	:	Terima kasih atas sarannya.
Qomariah	:	Assalamualaikum wr..wb...
Rahmaini	:	Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 11

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### **Life Story of The Prophet Muhammad S.A.W**

When the inhabitants of Mecca in a state of darkness and losing their grip, it was born in the midst of that society, a baby named Muhammad, who will be the role model and straighten their aqeedah and life from the error into a true way and being blessed by Allah. Muhammad was born by a mother named Aminah on 12 Early Rabi'ul in the elephant or on April 20, 571 AD. His father, Abdullah, had passed away when Muhammad was 7 months in his mother's womb.

It already became a custom of the Arabs of Mecca that they entrusted their children and breastfed them to Badiyah women so that the baby could enjoy fresh air and could speak the language fluently. As well as Muhammad who was the nobility descendant of Quraysh, he had been commended and breastfed by Halimah As-Sa'diyah.

After he was five years old, Halimah chaperoned Muhammad to Mecca. Halimah returned him to his mother, Siti Aminah. A year later, Aminah passed away. After that, Muhammad was fostered by his grandfather, Abdul Mutholib. The next two years, Muhammad's grandfather also passed away. After that, he was fostered by his uncle, Abu Tholib.

While he was growing up to be adult, the prophet Muhammad S.A.W started his life independently and he did not depend on his uncle anymore. He was well-known as an honest and kind man among his friends and also older people because he never said lie and bad things. Due to his good character and behavior, a rich widow entrusted her merchandise to the prophet Muhammad S.A.W to be sold in Syams land. That woman was Khadijah.

After his arrival from Syams, there was a marriage proposal from Khadijah to the prophet Muhammad S.A.W through Khadijah's uncle. The wedding was held after two of them agreed. The prophet Muhammad S.A.W was 25 years old when he got married, meanwhile Khadijah was 40 years old.

As the next leader of human beings in this world, the prophet Muhammad S.A.W had many aptitudes, big soul, smart thought, sharp brain, soft feeling, strong memory, quick response, and strong mentality. He knew his society's sadness and the collapse of their religion. Therefore, he went to Hira' cave to illuminate his thoughts and prepare himself to face those problems.

On Romadhon 17th, or it was same as August 6, 610 AD, Jibril angel came to the prophet Muhammad S.A.W who was still in Hira' cave. At that place, the prophet Muhammad S.A.W accepted the first revelation. The next half and two years, the prophet Muhammad S.A.W accepted the second revelation.

After the second revelation was accepted, the prophet Muhammad S.A.W began his da'wah secretly. He started from his family and best friends in order to leave their pagan religion. He asked them to only worship Allah. He did it for about three years. After that, he started his da'wah openly in front of public.

His struggle in da'wah got many obstacles and rejection. However, he was still patient, spiritfull, and not easily giving up. He always asked protection from Allah SWT.

On Rajab 27, the eleventh year after Muhammad S.A.W was appointed as the prophet, Isra' Mi'raj happened. At that time, the prophet Muhammad S.A.W accepted a command to pray five times a day from Allah SWT.

The prophet Muhammad S.A.W passed away because of fever on 12 early rabi'ul 11 Hijriyah or it is same as June 8th, 632 AD. He was 63 years old when he passed away. During his 23-year being the prophet, he struggled hard in da'wah for Islam. He didn't leave his people properties or throne, but Al-Qur'an and Hadits to be guidance in behaving and doing things in their life.

## Learning Activities 2

### Vocabulary

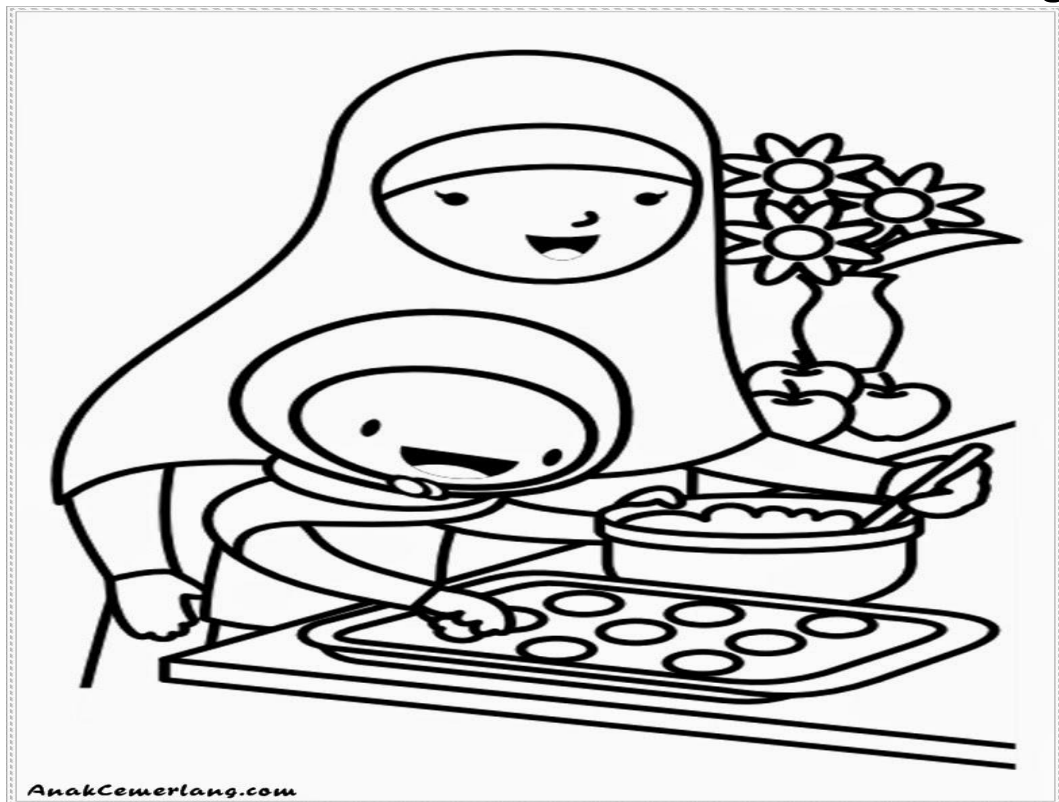
Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Inhabitants	: Penduduk
Darkness	: kegelapan
Grip	: Pegangan
Struggled	: Berjuang
Straighten	: meluruskan

Breastfed	: ASI
Descendant	: Keturunan
Revelation	: wahyu
Merchandise	: Barang dagangan
Appointed	: ditunjuk

## Learning Activities 3

### Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### CONJUNCTION AND QUESTION TAG

##### A. Pengertian Conjunction

Conjunction berfungsi menghubungkan sebuah kata dengan kata, frase dengan frase, klausa dengan klausa, atau kalimat dengan kalimat lain dalam sebuah paragraf.

Contoh kalimat:

- My brother watched a movie and my mother read a novel.  
(Kakak saya menonton sebuah film dan ibu saya membaca sebuah novel)
- The students were studying hard before having an exam.  
(Para murid belajar dengan giat sebelum mengerjakan ujian)

##### B. Jenis – Jenis Conjunction

###### 1. Coordinating Conjunction

Coordinative Conjunction adalah kata hubung yang berfungsi menggabungkan klausa yang memiliki sifat, kedudukan, dan bentuk yang sama. Berdasarkan fungsinya, Coordinative Conjunction dapat dibedakan menjadi empat macam, yaitu: penambahan, berlawanan, pilihan dan kesimpulan. Coordinative Conjunction yang umum dipakai dalam Bahasa Inggris yaitu and, yet, or, so, dan but. Contoh Coordinative Conjunction lainnya terdapat dalam tabel berikut:

Contoh:

###### a) And (penambahan)

Contoh kalimat:

- The girls go to the beach and the boys go to the cinema on the same day.  
(Para perempuan pergi ke pantai dan para lelaki pergi ke bioskop pada hari yang sama)
- Fina buys a dress also Dina buys a necklace and a blouse.  
(Fina membeli sebuah gaun juga Dina membeli sebuah kalung dan sebuah baju atasan)

###### b) but (pertentangan)

Contoh kalimat:

- My sister is a calm person, but she can be so talkative when talking about her favorite movie.  
(Adik saya adalah seorang pendiam, tetapi dia dapat menjadi sangat cerewet ketika berbicara tentang film kesukaannya)
- The child likes the candy but her mother does not allow her to buy it.  
(Anak tersebut suka permen tetapi ibunya tidak mengizinkan dia untuk membelinya)

c) Or (pilihan)

Contoh kalimat:

- Does he want to go there by car or by train?  
(Apakah dia mau pergi ke sana menggunakan mobil atau kereta?)
- I am still confused choosing the red book or the blue one.  
(Saya masih bingung memilih buku merah atau biru)

d) So (hasil)

Contoh kalimat:

- That kitty looks so cute so I will take him home.  
(Anak kucing itu terlihat lucu jadi saya akan membawanya ke rumah)
- Doni feels unwell this morning so he does not go to school.  
(Doni merasa tidak sehat pagi ini jadi dia tidak pergi ke sekolah)

e) For (karena)

Contoh kalimat:

- My father bought me the pink bag for he knew I liked it a lot.  
(Ayah saya membelikan saya tas merah muda karena dia tahu saya sangat menyukainya)
- Nita bought many new novels for she likes reading.  
(Nita membeli banyak novel baru karena dia suka membaca)

f) Yet (berlainan)

Contoh kalimat:

- She said she liked the novel yet she did not want to read it.  
(Dia berkata bahwa dia suka novel tersebut tetapi dia tidak mau membacanya)

- Tiara had studied hard yet her score was not really good at exam.  
(Tiara telah belajar dengan giat namun nilainya belum terlalu bagus di ujian)

## 2. Correlative Conjunction

Correlative Conjunction adalah kata hubung yang berfungsi menghubungkan sebuah klausa dengan klausa yang lain. Coordinative Conjunction yang umum dipakai yaitu both/and, either/or, neither/nor, dan not only/but also. Contoh lainnya dapat dilihat dalam tabel berikut:

Contoh:

a) both ... and ...

Contoh kalimat:

- Vigo buys some chocolates for both his little brother and sister.  
(Vigo membeli beberapa coklat untuk kedua adik lelaki dan adik perempuannya)
- Both students, Dita and Zion, are very smart and active students.  
(Kedua siswa, Dita dan Zion, adalah siswa yang pintar dan aktif)

b) either ... or ...

Contoh kalimat:

- His father allows him to buy either a car or a motorcycle.  
(Ayahnya mengizinkan dia untuk membeli sebuah mobil atau sebuah motor)
- Either apple or banana is good for our health.  
(Buah apel atau pisang baik untuk kesehatan kita)

c) neither ... nor ...

Contoh kita:

- The girl likes neither fruit salad nor vegetable one.  
(Perempuan tersebut tidak suka baik salad buah maupun salad sayuran)
- Neither he nor I will go to Paris alone.  
(Tidak dia atau pun saya akan pergi ke Paris sendirian)

d) not only ... but also ...

Contoh kalimat:

- The teacher teaches not only English but also Math.  
(Guru tersebut mengajar tidak hanya Bahasa Inggris namun juga Matematika)
- The students are smart not only at Sport but also at Art.  
(Para murid pandai tidak hanya dalam olahraga namun juga dalam kesenian)

## QUESTION TAG

### A. Pengertian Question Tag

Question tag adalah pertanyaan pendek yang ditambahkan di akhir pernyataan (declarative sentence) untuk menanyakan informasi atau meminta persetujuan.

Seperti idiom (ungkapan bahasa Inggris), question tag merupakan bagian yang sering digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari seorang native speaker. Walaupun grammar, pronunciation, dan intonation-nya baik, seseorang dapat mudah dikenali bukan sebagai native speaker jika tidak menggunakan question tag.

Rumus Question tag

LINKING VERB “BE”/AUXILIARY VERB +/- NOT + PRONOUN
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Keterangan:

- linking verb “be” yaitu: is, am, are, was, were, sedangkan auxiliary verb berupa primary auxiliary verb (be, do, have) atau modal auxiliary verb (will, would, may, might, can, could, shall, should) yang cocok dengan verb pada bagian pernyataan.
- Pronoun disesuaikan dengan subject pada bagian pernyataan.

### B. Intonasi pada Question Tag

Tujuan dari penggunaan question tag adalah untuk menanyakan informasi atau meminta persetujuan. Ketika menggunakannya untuk menanyakan informasi, posisi speaker tidak tahu apakah informasi tersebut benar atau salah. Pada kondisi tersebut, question tag diberi penekanan dengan intonasi naik (rising intonation).

Adapun ketika question tag digunakan untuk meminta persetujuan, speaker yakin bahwa informasi yang diketahui benar, namun mengharapkan jawaban yang mendukung keyakinannya. Pada situasi itu question tag dilafalkan tanpa penekanan dengan intonasi turun (falling intonation).



Di bawah ini adalah beberapa ketentuan dalam membuat question tag.

1. Jika kalimatnya positif, maka question tag-nya negatif.

Contoh:

- You are handsome, aren't you? [Kamu tampan, kan?]
- He is serious, isn't he? [Dia serius, bukan?]

Catatan: Jika question tag-nya negatif, maka not harus disingkat (misal aren't you? bukan are not you?).

2. Jika kalimatnya negatif, maka question tag-nya positif.

Contoh:

- You are not handsome, are you? [Kamu tidak cantik, kan?]
- He is not serious, is he? [Dia tidak serius, bukan?]

3. Jika subjeknya I am, maka question tag-nya aren't I. Namun, bila subjeknya I am not, maka question tag-nya am I.

Contoh:

- I am smart, aren't I? [Saya pintar, kan?]
- I am not guilty, am I? [Saya tidak bersalah, kan?]

4. Jika kalimatnya menggunakan kata kerja (verb), maka gunakan do/does untuk Verb 1 dan did untuk Verb 2 dalam membuat question tag-nya.

Contoh:

- You stay in Lampung, don't you? [Anda tinggal di Lampung, kan?]
- Echi writes a short story, doesn't she? [Echi menulis sebuah cerita pendek, kan?]
- She played guitar, didn't she? [Dia bermain gitar, kan?]

5. Jika kalimatnya menggunakan modals, maka gunakan modals untuk question tag-nya. Khusus untuk modals have to, gunakan kata bantu do untuk question tag-nya.

Contoh:

- Nasya can't play piano, can she? [Nasya tidak bisa bermain piano, kan?]
- Tiwi will be here, won't she? [Tiwi akan ke sini, kan?]
- They have to go to school, don't they? [Mereka harus pergi ke sekolah, kan?]

6. Jika kalimatnya mengandung sebuah kata dengan arti negatif, seperti nobody, no one, seldom, nothing, hardly, barely, rarely, maka gunakan question tag positif.

Contoh:

- No one cares of me, do they? [Tak ada seorang pun yang peduli pada saya, kan?]
  - She never seems to care, does she? [Dia tak pernah nampak peduli, kan?]
  - Arif seldom does his homework, does he? [Arif jarang mengerjakan PR-nya, kan?]
  - Nobody lived in this house, did they? [ Tidak ada seorang pun yang tinggal di rumah ini, kan?]
7. Jika subjeknya everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one dan nobody, maka gunakan they dalam question tag.

Contoh:

- Somebody played the guitar last night, didn't they? [Seseorang bermain gitar tadi malam, kan?]
  - Everybody watched the movie, didn't they? [Setiap orang menonton film itu, kan?]
8. Jika subjeknya everything, something, dan nothing, maka gunakan it dalam question tag.

Contoh:

- Everything should be ready, shouldn't it? [Semua seharusnya sudah siap, kan?]
  - Something is moving, isn't it? [Sesuatu bergerak, kan?]
9. Jika kalimatnya berupa perintah atau larangan, gunakan will you untuk question tag-nya.

Contoh:

- Close the door, will you? [Tutup pintu, ya?]
  - Don't be lazy, will you? [Jangan malas, ya?]
  - Don't make me upset, will you? [Jangan membuat saya bingung, ya?]
10. Jika kalimatnya dimulai dengan let's, maka question tag-nya adalah shall we.

Contoh:

- Let's wash the motorcycle, shall we? [Mencuci mobil, yuk?]
- Let's go to the mall, shall we? [Pergi ke pantai, yuk?]

## Learning Activities 5 Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

- Aminah : Rina, are you free this evening?  
(Rina, apakah kamu memiliki waktu luang sore ini?).
- Aisyah : Yes, I don't have any plan to go out. What's going on?  
(Ya, aku tidak memiliki rencana untuk pergi keluar . Ada apa?).
- Aminah : Could you help me for a second?  
(Bisakah anda membantu saya sebentar?).
- Aisyah : Sure. I would love to. What can I do for you Shanti?  
(Tentu saja. Saya akan senang membantu. Apa yang bisa saya lakukan untukmu Shanti?).
- Aminah : Yesterday, my English teacher gave me a task, but I really don't understand it. I need your help.  
(Kemarin, guru Bahasa Inggrisku memberi sebuah tugas, namun aku sungguh tidak memahaminya. Aku butuh bantuanmu).
- Aisyah : Okay. No problem. What is it about?  
(Oke. Tidak masalah. Tentang apa?).
- Aminah : ShaIt is about simple present tense. I'm still confused.  
(Tentang simple present tense. saya masih bingung).
- Aisyah : Just come to my house Shanti. What time will you come this evening?  
(Datang saja kerumahku Shanti. Jam berapakah kamu akan datang sore ini?).
- Aminah : Maybe around 7 P.M. Is that okay?  
(Mungkin sekitar jam 7 malam. Apakah tidak masalah?).
- Aisyah : Yes, that's okay. (Ya, tidak masalah).
- Aminah : Thanks Rina. See you. (Terima kasih Rina. Sampai jumpa).
- Aisyah : You are welcome Shanti. (Terima kasih kembali Shanti).

# MODUL 12

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### **The Black Stone of Kaaba**

Traditions tell us that the Black Stone was originally white. The Black Stone is a sacred stone of Heaven, which God gave to Adam. During the great floods when Noah built the ark, the stone was lost and was cast up on the top of Mount Qubais.

When Abraham visited his son, Ismail, who lived near the Kaaba, the Angel Gabriel appeared and told Abraham where the Black Stone could be found. Abraham carried out the Angel's instruction, found the stone and incorporated in the Kaaba.

Before the advent of Prophet Mohammad (s.a.w.), the Black Stone was again lost and great confusion swept over the people. When it was found, it became the subject of great conflict between the tribes. The problem was to which tribe the Black Stone belonged and who was responsible for the replacement in its proper place. A solution was finally decided between the tribes. The person who entered the holy place at dawn on a certain day would be the final judge of the fate of the Black Stone. The decision was not made public to the people. It happened that Mohammad (s.a.w.) himself, before he achieved his prophethood, entered the sacred shrine first.

Mohammad (s.a.w.) gave the judgment. A great sheet should be brought and the Black Stone should be put on the middle of it. Representative of each of the conflicting tribes should take up the sheet and carry it to the Kaaba. Mohammad (s.a.w.) himself should take the Black Stone and place it in its position in the wall of the Kaaba. So, the Black Stone originated from the Stones of Heaven, is now part of the Kaaba.

One day Omar ibn el Khattab, the second khaliph, stood before the Stone said: "I know that you are a stone, even if you are from Heaven. I am kissing you only because the holy Prophet kissed you and advised all his followers to do so".

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

1) ark = perahu, bahtera	10) replacement = peletakan kembali
2) cast up = mendamparkan, melemparkan → was cast up = terdampar	11) dawn = subuh, fajar, permulaan
3) carry out = melaksanakan	12) judge = hakim, penentu
4) incorporate = memasukkan	13) make public = mengumumkan
5) advent = kedatangan	14) happen = kebetulan
6) confusion = kebingungan, kekacauan	15) shrine = tempat (yg) suci atau keramat
7) sweep = melanda, meluas di	16) sheet = (kain semacam) seperi
8) tribe = suku (-bangsa)	17) bring = mengambilkan
9) belong to = milik, kepunyaan	18) originate = berasal
	19) before = di hadapan, di depan
	20) advise = menganjurkan

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional Sentences adalah bentuk kalimat bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan pengandaian. Dalam bahasa Indonesia, kita sering mengucapkan kalimat yang mana tujuannya untuk mengandaikan sesuatu hal yang telah terjadi atau akan terjadi. Andaikan saya pulang lebih cepat, maka saya tidak akan kehujanan. Andai saya belajar lebih giat, maka saya bisa masuk universitas yang saya inginkan. Kondisi-kondisi tersebut juga diatur penulisannya secara khusus dalam bahasa Inggris, yang disebut dengan conditional sentences atau kalimat pengandaian.

Terdapat tiga jenis (type) conditional sentences, yaitu sebagai berikut:

Type	Fungsi	Rumus Conditional Sentences
Type 1 (Hypothetical Conditionals)	Mendeskripsikan situasi pengandaian yang mana situasinya hanya ada di imajinasi kita saja, tidak nyata. Klausa if ditemani oleh kalimat <u>simple past</u> .	If + S + were / verb 2 + O, S + would + base verb + O.
Type 2	Mendeskripsikan situasi pengandaian di masa lalu dan	If + S + had + past participle + O,

(Past Hypothetical Conditionals)	tidak mungkin bisa terjadi karena sudah berlalu. Klausa if ditemani oleh kalimat <u>past perfect</u> .	S + would + have + past participle + O.
Type 3 (Future Hypothetical Conditionals)	Mendeskripsikan prediksi tentang apa yang akan terjadi di masa depan. Klausa if ditemani oleh kalimat <u>simple present</u> .	If + S + be / verb 1 + O, S + will / be going to + base form + O.

Contoh Kalimat Conditional Sentences Type 1, 2, & 3

Tipe & Rumus	Contoh Kalimat
<p>Type 1 (Hypothetical Conditionals)</p> <p>If + S + were / verb 2 + O, S + would + base verb + O.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you were on an escape from police, you would get caught right away.</li> <li>If Adam Levine proposed to me, I would go crazy</li> </ul> <p>Kedua contoh di atas menggambarkan situasi pengandaian yang tidak nyata dan hanyalah imajinasi saja.</p>
<p>Type 2(Past Hypothetical Conditionals)</p> <p>If + S + had + past participle + O, S + would + have + past participle + O.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I had met you earlier, I would have chosen you as my lover.</li> <li>If we had known that the product was fake, we would not have bought it.</li> </ul> <p>Kedua contoh di atas menggambarkan situasi nyata yang telah terjadi di masa lalu dan tidak mungkin dapat diubah.</p>
<p>Type 3 (Future Hypothetical Conditionals)</p> <p>If + S + to be / verb 1 + O, S + will / to be going to + base form + O.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If we study hard, we will be successful to get into our dream universities.</li> <li>If tomorrow does not rain, I am not going to use my car.</li> </ul> <p>Kedua contoh di atas menggambarkan situasi nyata yang mungkin terjadi di masa depan (prediksi).</p>

### Future Conditional vs Hypothetical Conditional

Kedua jenis conditional sentences ini kadang sulit untuk dibedakan. Berikut hal yang perlu diingat untuk bisa membedakannya:

Future Conditional	Hypothetical Conditional
Jenis ini membicarakan mengenai situasi yang mungkin terjadi dan prediksi atas apa yang terjadi akibat situasi tersebut di masa depan.	Jenis ini membicarakan mengenai situasi yang tidak mungkin terjadi, dimana situasi tersebut sulit untuk terjadi atau tidak mungkin akan terjadi.
Contoh: If the president candidates are both unqualified in the next election, I am not going to use my vote.	Contoh: If I won the lottery, I would not work anymore.
Kejadian tersebut mungkin terjadi di masa depan melihat situasi politik negara saat ini.	Kejadian tersebut sulit untuk terjadi karena kemungkinannya sangat kecil.

### Susunan Conditional Sentence

Kalimat pengandaian mempunyai ciri-ciri penyusunan, yaitu sebagai berikut:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If you were a singer, I would come to your concert.</li> <li>▪ I would come to your concert if you were a singer.</li> </ul>
Perbedaan susunan klausa tidak mengubah arti kalimat.	Kedua kalimat tersebut mempunyai arti yang sama.
Apabila klausa if berada sebelum klausa lainnya, tanda koma (,) harus digunakan. Sebaliknya apabila klausa if adalah klausa kedua, tanda kom (,) tidak perlu ada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If you had come to my party, you would have got a doorprize.</li> <li>▪ You would have got a doorprize if you had come to my party.</li> </ul>



## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Yunus : Assalmualaikum wr...wb..

Ayuf : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

Yunus : I came to your house yesterday, but you were not there.  
(Kemarin aku datang kerumahmu, namun kamu tidak ada disana).

Ayuf : Afwan yunus, I had an appointment to play futsal with my friends. I thought you wouldn't come to my house yesterday because you didn't tell me before. (Maaf Yunus, saya punya janji untuk bermain futsal dengan teman-teman. saya pikir kamu tidak akan datang kerumah kemarin karena kamu tidak ada memberitahu sebelumnya).

Yunus : I went to my friend's house and I passed yours. So I just stopped by. Do you still have the football game?  
(Aku pergi kerumah temanku dan itu melewati rumahmu. Jadi aku singgah.

Apakah kamu masih memiliki permainan sepakbola?).

Ayuf : Oh, I see. If you want to come, I am available this evening. Insha Allah. Yes, I still have it. What's up? (Oh begitu. Jika kamu ingin datang, aku ada sore ini. Ya, aku masih punya. Ada apa?).

Yunus : Alright Ayuf. I will come this evening. I want to play it too. If you don't mind, can you help me to install the game? (Baiklah. Aku akan datang sore ini.

Ya, aku ingin memainkannya juga. Jika kamu tidak keberatan, bisakah kamu menolongku untuk menginstal permainan?).

Ayuf : Insha Allah. Let me give you my hand to install it. (Ya, tentu saja. Biarkan aku membantumu untuk menginstalnya).

Yunus : Syukron Ayuf. Can't wait to play it. (Terima kasih banyak. Tidak sabar untuk memainkannya).

- Ayuf : Let's play together then while waiting for the installation process. (Ayo kita mainkan bersama sementara kita menunggu proses penginstalannya).
- Yunus : Ok, great idea. (Ya, ide yang bagus).
- Yunus : Assalmualaikum wr...wb..
- Ayuf : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 13

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### ARABIAN NIGHTS

Arabian Nights, or the Thousand and one Nights, collection of stories from Persia, Arabia, India, and Egypt, compiled over hundreds of years. Most of the stories originated as folk tales, anecdotes, or fables that were passed on orally. They include the stories of Ali Baba, Aladdin, and Sindbad the sailor, which have become particularly popular in Western countries.

The stories in Arabian Nights are told by a legendary queen named Scheherazade in a broader frame story, which starts at the beginning of the collection and gives a context to the various stories it contains. The frame story begins when the sultan Schahriar finds that his wife has been unfaithful and orders her execution. He is so enraged that he resolves to marry a new woman every night and have her killed at day break. Scheherazade agrees to marry Schahriar despite the decree and crafts a scheme to thwart him. The night after the wedding, she tells one of the stories to her sister so that the sultan can overhear. She stops, however, before the story comes to its conclusion, and the sultan allows her to live another day so that he can hear the end. She continues this pattern night after night. After 1001 nights, the sultan relents and decides to let Scheherazade live.

The earliest record of Arabian Nights is a fragment of the collection that dates from the 800s. The collection grew during the following centuries until it reached its present form, written in Arabic in the late 1400s or the 1500s. A scholar named Antoine Galland translated it into French, between 1704 and 1717, and called it *Les Mille et Une Nuits*. The best known English-language versions are *Arabian Nights*, translated by Edward William Lane in the 1840s, and *The Thousand Nights and a Night*, translated by Richard Francis Burton in the 1880s. The stories also have been a valuable source of information for scholars studying early Middle Eastern culture.

Here are some words from the text. Read the text again and then choose the best meaning for each one. The paragraph number is given in the brackets.

Word	Guessing Meaning	Synonym
1. Origin	.....	a. Source b. Significant c. Kind
2. Collection	.....	a. Top b. Compilation c. Rival
3. Anecdote	.....	a. Enemy b. Story c. Play
4. Popular	.....	a. Accepted b. Habit c. House
5. Resolve	.....	a. Dedde b. Home c. Fort
6. Agree	.....	a. Think b. Concur c. differ
7. Wedding	.....	a. Supposed b. Marriage c. Speak
8. Valuable	.....	a. Enemy b. Precious c. Supposed
9. Allow	.....	a. Significant b. Let c. Rival
10. Despite	.....	a. Skill b. In spite of

		c. Kind
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**Answer these questions properly**

1. What are most originated as in the Arabian Nights?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who tells the stories in Arabian Nights?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the earliest record of the Arabian Nights?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who is Edward William Lane?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Enraged : Sangat marah

Scheme : skema

Arabian : Arab

Despite : meskipun

Broader : Lebih luas

Unfaithful : tidak setia

Night : Malam

## Learning Activities 3

### Writing



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## Learning Activities 4

### Grammar

#### DEGREE OF COMPARISON

##### A. Pengertian Degree of Comparison

Degree of comparison adalah membandingkan kualitas sifat (adjective) atau kualitas pekerjaan (adverb) dari dua pelaku atau lebih. Misal:

3. Kamu lebih cantik dari pada saya. Kalimat tersebut membandingkan dua pelaku dari segi kualitas kecantikan wajahnya.

4. Dani berjalan lebih cepat daripada Dono. Kalimat tersebut membandingkan kualitas pekerjaan (berjalan) dua pelaku dimana Dani lebih cepat (faster) daripada Dono.

### **B. Macam-Macam Degree of Comparison**

Degree of comparison dalam bahasa Inggris dibagi menjadi 3 jenis tingkatan:

Positive, Comparative dan Superlative.

4. **Positive** adalah membandingkan dua atau lebih orang atau sesuatu yang mempunyai kualitas kerja atau sifat yang sama.

Contoh:

- Tono walks as fast as Toni (adverb).
- Tini is as tall as Tina (adjective).

5. **Comparative** adalah membandingkan dua atau lebih orang atau sesuatu yang mempunyai kualitas kerja atau sifat yang tidak sama, dimana salah satunya lebih jika dibanding yang lainnya.

Contoh:

- he is taller than me (adjective)
- Jono plays piano as well as Joni (adverb)

6. **Superlative** untuk membandingkan seseorang atau sesuatu dengan group atau kelompoknya.

Contoh:

- I am the most handsome in Gembiraloka zoo (adjective)
- Captain America runs the slowest super hero I ever see (adverb)

### **C. Peraturan Degree of Comparison**

3. Penggunaan comparative dan superlative tergantung dari jumlah suku kata adjective-nya (kata sifatnya). e.g: Tall (1 suku kata), Famous (2 suku kata), Beautiful (3 suku kata)

- 1 suku kata: tinggal tambahi -est/-er di belakangnya.

Contoh: *I am slimer than you. My father is oldest in my family.*

- 2 suku kata. Ada yang menggunakan more ada yang menggunakan -er untuk comparative. Untuk superlative ada yang menggunakan -est ada yang menggunakan most.

Contoh: Tukul more famous than Gogon atau boleh juga Tukul

cleverer than Gogon; We are the cleverest/most clever creation of God.

- o 3 atau lebih. Musti wajib bin harus pake Most dan More.

Contoh: She is the most beautiful girl in my life.

#### 4. Pengecualian:

- o beberapa kata sifat dalam comparative dan superlative akan mengalami pen-double-an huruf terakhir. seperti: big>bigger dan biggest; sad> sadder dan saddest.
- o Kalau kata sifat diakhiri dengan huruf “y”, maka diganti dengan “i”. Seperti: Happy>Happiest dan Happier
- o Pengecualian alias khusus kata-kata di bawah ini perubahannya adalah sebagai berikut:

Bad > Worse > Worst

Good > Better > Best

Little > Less > Least

Much > More > Most

### D. Contoh dalam Kalimat

#### 1. Superlative

- Komodo dragon is the biggest lizard in the world (Komodo adalah kadal terbesar di dunia)
- For me you are the most beautiful girl I have ever met (Bagiku kamu adalah gadis tercantik yang pernah ku temui).
- I will do my best to help you (Aku akan melakukan yang terbaik untuk membantumu)
- Our company delivers the fastest of your goods (Perusahaan kami mengantar Anda yang paling cepat).
- You must try the most spiciest condiment in this restaurant (Kamu harus coba sambal yang paling pedas di restoran ini)

#### 2. Comparative

- Your car is bigger than mine (mobilmu lebih besar dari mobilku)
- She can dive deeper than me (dia bisa menyelam lebih dalam daripada aku)
- I am smarter than you (aku lebih pintar daripada kamu)



- She drives better than me (dia menyetir dengan lebih baik daripada aku)
- Jack can climb the cliff higher than the others (Jack bisa memanjat tebing itu lebih tinggi daripada yang lain)

### 3. Positive

- You cry as loud as my baby (kamu menangis sekeras bayiku).
- I am not as handsome as my father (aku tidak seganteng ayahku).
- Your smile is as sweet as mine (senyummu semanis senyumku).
- She works as hard as her manager (dia bekerja sekeras managernya).
- Life is not as difficult as you think (hidup itu tidak sesulit yang kamu pikirkan)

## Learning Activities 5 Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Khadijah	:	Assalamualaiku wr..wb..
Abu Bakar	:	Walaikum salam wr..wb..
Khadijah	:	Do you go to school, Bakar?
	:	Apa kamu melanjutkan sekolah, Donni?
Abu Bakar	:	No, after I finished high school I started working right away. I'd like to go back to school and learn about business. Do you go to school?
	:	Tidak, setelah aku lulus SMA, aku langsung bekerja. Aku ingin kembali lagi belajar, melanjutkan pendidikan tentang bisnis. Apakah kamu lanjut sekolah?
Khadijah	:	Yes, I go to a university, I am getting a bachelors degree in Biology. It is difficult, but I want to be a doctor one day.
	:	Ya, aku lanjut kuliah di sebuah universitas. Aku mengambil S1 biologi. Ini sulit, tapi aku ingin jadi seorang dokter suatu hari nanti.
Abu Bakar	:	Good for you. That is a lot of schooling. I hope to one day get a Master's degree in Business.

	:	Bagus. Itu kuliahnya pasti lama sekali. Aku harap suatu hari nanti bisa mendapat gelas master di bidang Bisnis.
	:	Insya Allah
Khadijah	:	Assalamualaiku wr..wb..
Abu Bakar	:	Walaikum salam wr..wb..

# MODUL 14

## Learning Activities 1 Reading

Read the following Passage and then translate into Indonesian!

### IMAM ALI IBN ABI TALIB

#### Nasab and Character

Ali bin Abi Talib bin Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim bin Abdu Manaf bin Qushay bin Kilab bin Murrah bin Ka'ab bin Luay bin Ghalib bin Fihir bin Malik bin an-Nadhar bin Kinanah. The Messenger of Allah gave him kun-yah Abu Turab. He is the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam.

His mother named Fatima bint Asad bin Hashim bin Qushay bin Kilab. Ali had some older brothers: Thalib, Aqil, and Ja'far. And two sisters; Ummu Hani 'and Jumanah.

His father is Abu Talib whose real name is Abdu Manaf. Abu Talib is the great uncle of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam who is very fond of the Prophet, but he died in the religion of ignorance.

#### The virtues of Ali bin Abi Talib

- Someone who is included to be guaranteed the heaven

In a hadith, the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam said,

“Abu Bakr is in heaven, Umar is in heaven, Uthman is in heaven, Ali is in heaven, Talha is in heaven, az-Zubair is in heaven, Sa'ad (bin Abi Waqqash) is in heaven, Sa'id (bin Zaid) is in heaven, Abdurrahman Bin Auf is in heaven, Abu Ubayd ibn al-Jarrah is in heaven. “(HR at-Tirmidhi and renowned by Shaikh Albani).

- Rasulullah announced the audiences that Allah and Rasulullah loved Ali

At the Khaibar War, the Messenger of Allah was about to give a war command flag to someone. Narrated from Sahl bin Sa'adi, Rasulullah sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam said,

“By Allah, I will surrender this flag tomorrow to those who love Allah and His Messenger and he is loved by Allah and His Messenger. May Allah grant victory through him. “So last night all the people (the Companions) talked about who among them would be given the flag. The next day, the Companions came to the

Messenger of Allah, and he said, “Where is Ali bin Abi Talib?” Answered, “His eyes are sick.” The Messenger of Allah commanded, “Call and bring him here.” Ali was brought before the Messenger of Allah, Rasulullah gave spit to his sick eyes as he prayed for him. Ali instantly recovered as if he had not been sick before. Then the Messenger of Allaah ‘alaihi wa sallam handed the flag to him. Then Ali said, “O Messenger of Allah, I fight them until they become like us.” Rasulullah said, “Go calmly, until you reach their place. Then invite them to Islam and convey the rights of Allah that they are obliged to fulfill. By Allah, if Allah guides someone through you, it is more precious to you than to have red camels. “(Narrated by Muslim No. 4205).

- Ali’s position on the side of the Prophet SAW

Ibrahim ibn Saad ibn Abi Waqqash narrated from his father, from the Prophet sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, he said to Ali, “Do not you please your position by my side like Aaron (Harun) is standing on the side of Moses (Musa)” (Muttafaq alaihi).

This Hadith of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) conveyed to Ali when he did not include Ali bin Abi Talib in the Tabuk War troops. He sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam ordered him to be his representative in the city of Medina. Ali who felt uncomfortable only living with women, children, and udzur parents did not join the war was relieved by Rasulullah with his words above.

Ali said, “O Messenger of Allah, the hypocrites say that you assign me because you look me hard to set out jihad and then give relief”. He sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam said, “They have lied! Come back, I’m assigning you to take care of my family and your family. ‘Are not you willing to get a position by my side like Aaron is standing on the side of Moses, only there is no prophet after me?”. So Ali finally returned to Madinah (Taariikhul-Islaam, 1: 232).

- Father of heaven’s youth leader

Ali bin Abi Talib radhiallahu ‘anhu is the father of two of the beloved Prophet sallallahu’ alaihi wa sallam: Hasan and Husein. Both of his grandchildren are the leaders of the youths in heaven.

Rasulullah said,

“Al-Hasan and al-Husayn are the leader of heaven’s youth” (Narrated by at-Tirmidhi, 3781).

## Learning Activities 2 Vocabulary

Read and memorize these vocabularies below!

Guaranteed	: Terjamin
Grandchildren	: cucu
Hypocrites	: orang munafik
Calmly	: dengan tenang
Heaven	: surga
son-in-law	: menantu
fond	: suka
ignorance	: ketidak pedulian
religion	: agama
surrender	: menyerah
obliged	: wajib
fulfill	: memenuhi

## Learning Activities 3 Writing



Write down a short story based on the picture!

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## Learning Activities 4 Grammar

### CAUSATIVE AND TELLING TIME

#### A. Pengertian Causative Verb

Causative verb adalah kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa subject tidak bertanggung jawab langsung terhadap aksi yang terjadi melainkan seseorang atau sesuatu yang lain yang melakukan aksi tersebut.

#### B. Fungsi dan Rumus Causative Verbs

Kalimat causative verb terbagi menjadi 2 macam, yaitu active dan passive causative. Pada kalimat active causative verb, agent (yang mengerjakan aksi) diketahui. Sebaliknya, pada kalimat passive causative verb, agent biasanya tidak disebutkan.

Let, make, have, dan get merupakan causative verb yang umum digunakan.

Fungsi	Rumus Active dan Passive Causative
let membiarkan seseorang melakukan sesuatu	Active: S + let + agent + action verb (bare infinitive) + ...
make memaksa atau sangat menyakinkan seseorang untuk melakukan sesuatu	Active: S + (make-made) + agent + action verb (bare infinitive) + ...

<p>have</p> <p>memberi tanggung jawab kepada seseorang untuk mengerjakan sesuatu untuk subjek</p>	<p>Active:</p> <p>S + (have-had) + agent + action verb (bare infinitive) + object</p>
	<p>Passive:</p> <p>S + (have-had) + object + action verb (V-3)</p>
<p>get</p> <p>mirip dengan have namun dengan struktur kalimat yang berbeda</p>	<p>Active:</p> <p>S + (get-got) + agent + action verb (toinfinitive) + ...</p>
	<p>Passive:</p> <p>S + (got) + object + action verb (V-3)</p>

#### Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat Causative Verbs

Verbs	Contoh Kalimat Causative Verb
active causative verb	
have-had	Lala had her friend take her result test.
get-got	She got her parents to buy her a tennis racket.
	The boy got his cat to chase a mouse.
make-made	The woman made her daughter eat up the tomatoes.
	The manager makes her staff work hard.
let	My father lets me choose my own future carrier.
	The shepherd lets his sheep graze in the meadow.
passive causative verb	

have-had	I had my house renovated last week.
	He had his book returned as soon as possible.
get-got	Teddy got the money saved in the bank.
	Yulia got her bedroom cleaned.

## TELLING TIME

Istilah yang sering muncul dalam Telling Time:

- a.m : ante meridiem (dimulai dari jam 12 malam sampai jam 12 siang)
- p.m : post meridiem (dimulai dari jam 12 siang sampai jam 12 malam)
- Long hand : Jarum panjang
- Short hand : Jarum pendek
- Second hand : Jarum detik
- Alarm clock : Jam beker
- Clock : Jam dinding
- Watch : Jam tangan
- Hour : Jam
- Minute : Menit
- Second : Detik
- O'clock : Digunakan untuk menunjukan jam ketika jarum panjangnya tepat ke jam 12.

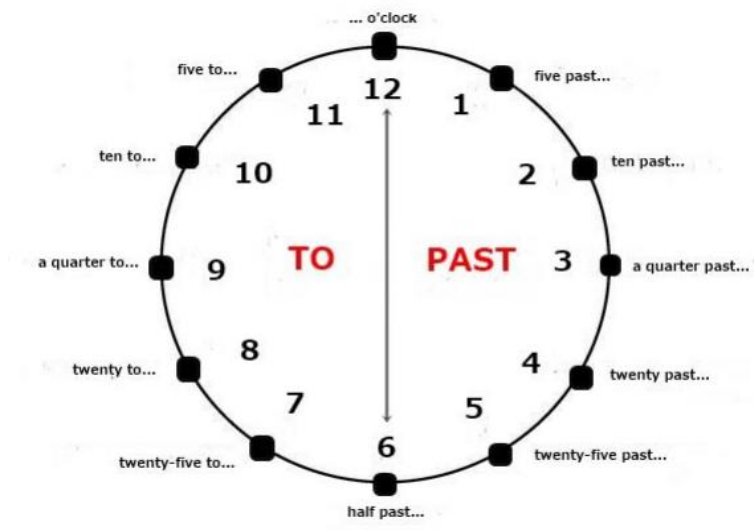
- Past : Lebih
- To : Kurang
- A quarter : Seperempat (15 menit)
- A half : Setengah (30 menit)

Untuk membaca jam dalam bahasa inggris silahkan lihat gambar di bawah ini:

Umumnya ada dua rumus untuk menyatakan jam yaitu:



Jam + Menit Cara ini merupakan cara yang paling mudah untuk menunjukan waktu, hanya dibacakan saja angkanya dalam bahasa inggris.



Contoh :

03.30 = It's three thirty (Itu jam tiga tigapuluh)

06.45 = It's six forty-five (itu enam empatpuluh lima)

- Minutes + past/to +hour

Pada cara ini kita harus menyebutkan menit-nya dulu baru jam-nya dan memakai kata 'past' atau 'to' untuk menerangkan kurang atau lebihnya menit pada jam tersebut.

Contoh :

08.10 = It's ten past eight (Itu jam delapan lewat sepuluh menit)

08.55 = It's five (minutes) to nine (lima menit lagi menuju jam sembilan/ jam sembilan kurang lima menit)

Untuk membaca jam ada beberapa hal yang harus kita perhatikan. Kata O'clock digunakan untuk jam tepat, quarter (seperempat) digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu yang kurang atau lebih 15 menit. Sedangkan half (setengah) digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu yang lebih dari 30 menit. Mari kita lihat penjelasannya di bawah ini.

1. Jam tepat = Jika jam menunjukkan jam tepat/pas (jarum panjang tepat ke angka 12) maka kita harus mengatakan seperti ini:

**It's seven o'clock** (Jam tujuh tepat 07.00)

**It's nine o'clock** (Jam sembilan tepat/ 09.00)

**It's eleven o'clock** (Jam sebelas tepat/ 11.00)

2. Jam lebih = Jika jarum panjang jam menunjukkan lebih 1-30 menit, maka kita harus mengatakan:

**It's ten minutes past nine** (Jam 8 lebih sepuluh menit/ 08.10)

**It's a quarter past eleven** (Jam sebelas lebih lima belas menit/ 11.15)

**It's a half past twelve** (Jam dua belas lebih tiga puluh menit/ setengah satu / 12.30)

3. Jam kurang = Jika jarum panjang menunjukkan lebih dari 31 menit ke atas, maka kita harus mengatakan:

**It's ten to nine** (Jam sembilan kurang sepuluh menit/ 09.50)

**It's five to three** (Jam tiga kurang lima menit/ 02.55)

**It's a quarter to five** (Jam lima kurang lima belas menit/ 04.45)

Kalimat untuk menanyakan jam.

- What time is it now? (Jam berapa sekarang?)
- What is the time? (Jam berapa sekarang?)
- What time is it right now? (Jam berapa sekarang?)
- Do you know what time is it? (Apakah kamu tahu ini jam berapa?)
- May I know what time is it? (Bolehkah aku tahu ini jam berapa?)
- What time exactly the movie start? (Kapan tepatnya filmnya main?)
- When does the store is open? (Kapan tokonya buka?)
- When should we meet again? (Kapan kita bisa bertemu?)

## Learning Activities 5

### Speaking

Practice this conversation with your friend!

Daut : Assalamualaikum wr..wb..

Jakaria : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

Daut : Jakaria, tell me about your day. What time do you wake up?  
(Budi, ceritakan tentang keseharianmu. Jam berapa kamu bangun tidur?)

Jakaria : Well, let's see. Every day I wake up before adzan subuh. Maybe about 4 o'clock. The first time that I must do is prayer subuh in Masjid. I always start my day by praying subuh. This is an obligation that should not be abandoned for me.

(Baiklah. Setiap hari saya bangun sebelum adzan subuh. Mungkin sekitar pukul 4 pagi. Hal pertama yang saya lakukan adalah sholat subuh di Masjid. Saya selalu mengawali hari dengan sholat subuh. Ini merupakan kewajiban yang tidak boleh ditinggalkan bagi saya)

Daut : Subhanallah.

Jakaria : Wherever and whenever I sleep, I must wake up for praying subuh, although sometimes I wake up late. Hmmm... How about you, Daut? When do you usually wake up?

(Dimanapun dan kapanpun saya tidur, saya harus bangun untuk sholat subuh, meskipun terkadang terlambat bangun sih.

Hmmm...Bagaimana denganmu Ani? Kapan kamu biasanya bangun tidur?)

Daut : Well. So I wake up everyday at 4 o'clock. After praying subuh, I Usually accompany my mother to go to the market to buy some ingredients for cooking in the morning.

(Baiklah. Jadi saya bangun setiap hari pada pukul 4. Setelah sholat subuh, saya biasanya menemani ibu untuk pergi ke pasar membeli bahan-bahan masakan untuk memasak di pagi hari.)

Jakaria : Really?

(Benarkah?)

Daut : Yes. That is the women usually do.

(Ya. Itu adalah hal yang biasa dilakukan oleh wanita.)

Jakaria : oke. Thanks for your time.

Daut : welcome. See you Jakaria.

Jakaria : see you. Assalamualaikum wr..wb..

Daut : Waalaikum salam wr..wb..

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